



Community Epidemiological Profiles

2018

Adair County	Grundy County	Pemiscot County
Andrew County	Harrison County	Perry County
Atchison County	Henry County	Pettis County
Audrain County	Hickory County	Phelps County
Barry County	Holt County	Pike County
Barton County	Howard County	Platte County
Bates County	Howell County	Polk County
Benton County	Iron County	Pulaski County
Bollinger County	Jackson County	Putnam County
Boone County	Jasper County	Ralls County
Buchanan County	Jefferson County	Randolph County
Butler County	Johnson County	Ray County
Caldwell County	Knox County	Reynolds County
Callaway County	Laclede County	Ripley County
Camden County	Lafayette County	Saline County
Cape Girardeau County	Lawrence County	Schuyler County
Carroll County	Lewis County	Scotland County
Carter County	Lincoln County	Scott County
Cass County	Linn County	Shannon County
Cedar County	Livingston County	Shelby County
Chariton County	Macon County	St. Charles County
Christian County	Madison County	St. Clair County
Clark County	Maries County	St. Francois County
Clay County	Marion County	St. Louis County
Clinton County	McDonald County	Ste. Genevieve County
Cole County	Mercer County	Stoddard County
Cooper County	Miller County	Stone County
Crawford County	Mississippi County	Sullivan County
Dade County	Moniteau County	Taney County
Dallas County	Monroe County	Texas County

Daviess County	Montgomery County	Vernon County
DeKalb County	Morgan County	Warren County
Dent County	New Madrid County	Washington County
Douglas County	Newton County	Wayne County
Dunklin County	Nodaway County	Webster County
Franklin County	Oregon County	Worth County
Gasconade County	Osage County	Wright County
Gentry County	Ozark County	St. Louis (City) County
Greene County		

Behavioral Health Profile

Adair County

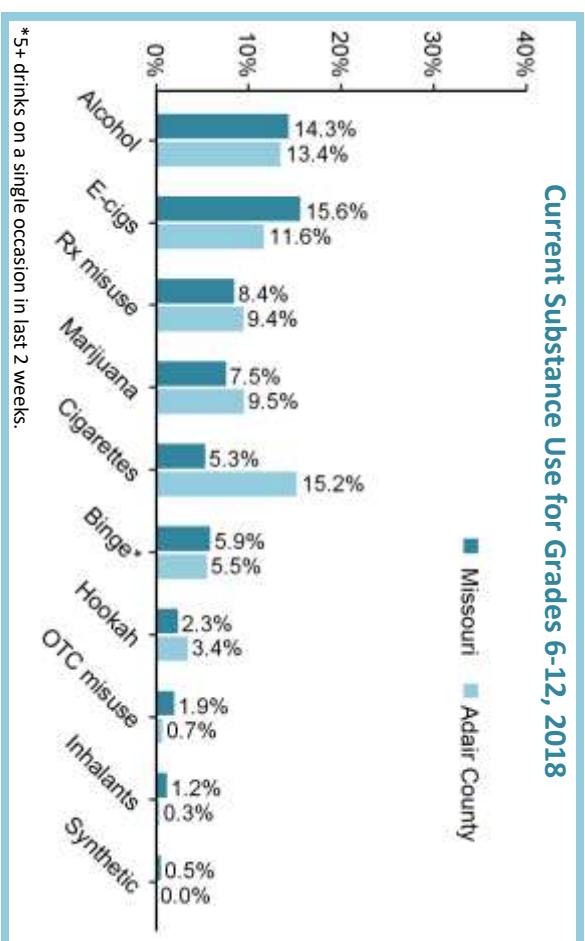
2018



Adair County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,223 in 2016. Adair County ranks 43 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 23.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$36,819.

Substance Use in Adair County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



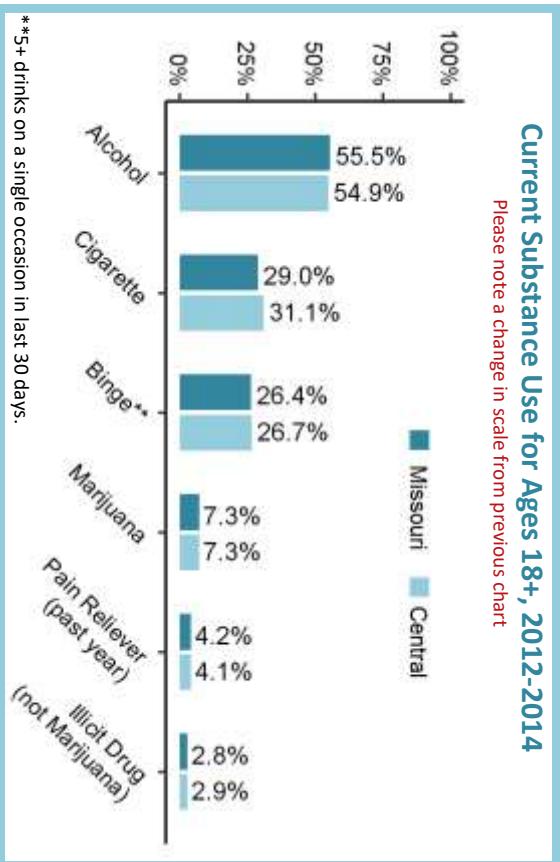
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Adair County, 13.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 26.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 53.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 46.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 14.1. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Adair County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 14.4. An estimated 51.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.7% to get e-cigarettes. 39.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 23.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 41.3% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Adair County, 9.5% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 33.7% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 85.9% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 23.9% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 15.6. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Adair County youth, approximately 38.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Adair County, 28.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 98.3% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 33.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Adair County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Adair County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 94 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 275 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 72 were primarily due to alcohol, 94 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Adair County had 69 DWI arrests, 71 liquor law violations and 169 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Adair County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 11 in 2015 to 15 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
15	0	6	9	0	8
				Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
				0	0



Mental Health Data for Adair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 446 Adair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Adair County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	429	446
Adjustment Disorder	28	26
Anxiety Disorder	173	171
Developmental Disorder	15	11
Impulse Control Disorder	121	153
Mood Disorder	279	278
Psychotic Disorder	76	72

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 87.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 57.6% reported feeling sad, 53.9% had changes in sleep, and 47.2% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.4% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 7 Adair County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Andrew County

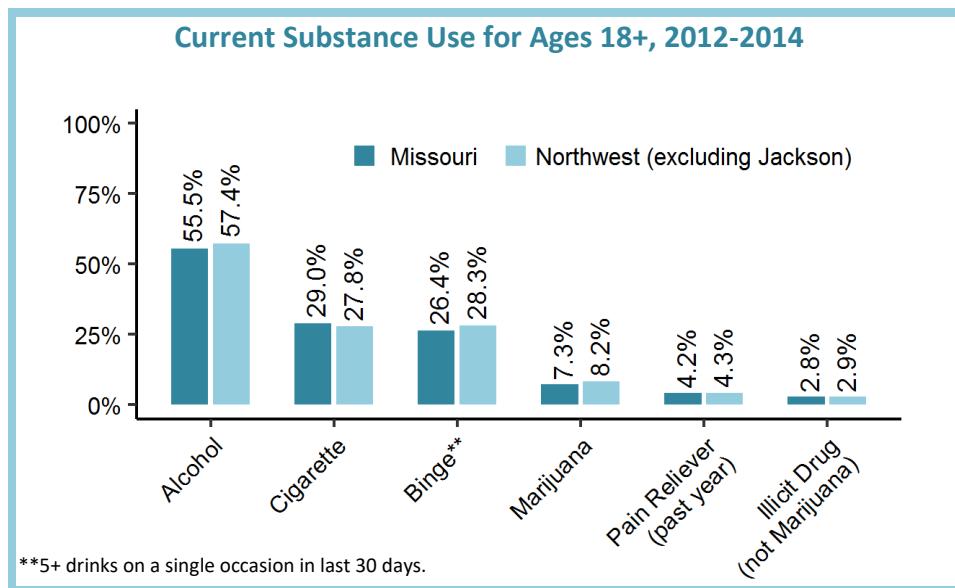
2018



Andrew County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 17,339 in 2016. Andrew County ranks 63 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 9.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$53,356.

Substance Use in Andrew County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Andrew County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 49 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Andrew County had 54 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 111 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Andrew County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 16 in 2015 to 23 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
23	1	14	8	1	14	1	1

Mental Health Data for Andrew County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 100 Andrew County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Andrew County			In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	94	100	In 2016, 2 Andrew County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Adjustment Disorder	9	5		
Anxiety Disorder	37	49		
Developmental Disorder	*	*		
Impulse Control Disorder	32	28		
Mood Disorder	62	66		
Psychotic Disorder	7	8		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Atchison County

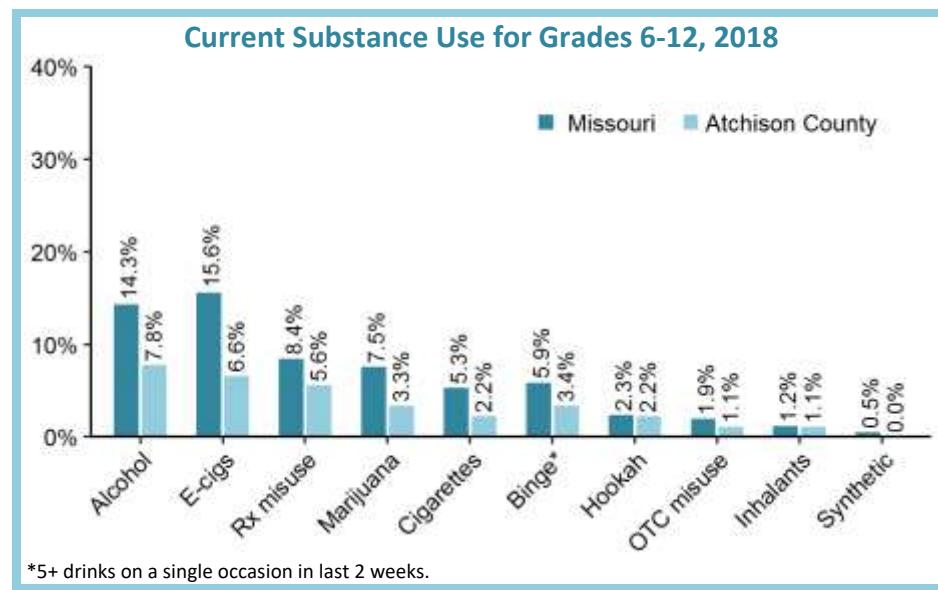
2018



Atchison County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 5,310 in 2016. Atchison County ranks 108 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 12.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$45,966.

Substance Use in Atchison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



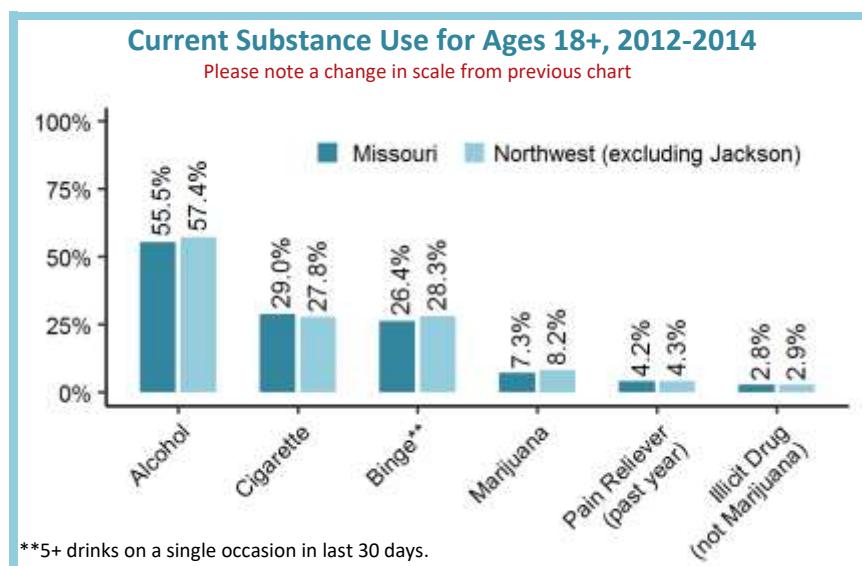
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Atchison County, 7.8% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 34.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 21.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 44.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 34.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Atchison County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 36.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 33.3% to get e-cigarettes. 20.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 12.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 36.0% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Atchison County, 3.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 23.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 89.9% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 21.3% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 12.6. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Atchison County youth, approximately 23.3% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Atchison County, 22.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 9.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 97.8% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 60.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Atchison County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Atchison County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 13 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of less than 5 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Atchison County had 27 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 80 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Atchison County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 7 in 2015 to 6 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	4	1	1	4	0	0



Mental Health Data for Atchison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 33 Atchison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Atchison County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	32	33
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	12	15
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	8	9
Mood Disorder	21	22
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 72.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 52.7% reported feeling sad, 51.6% had changes in sleep, and 51.6% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 11.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Atchison County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.0% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Audrain County

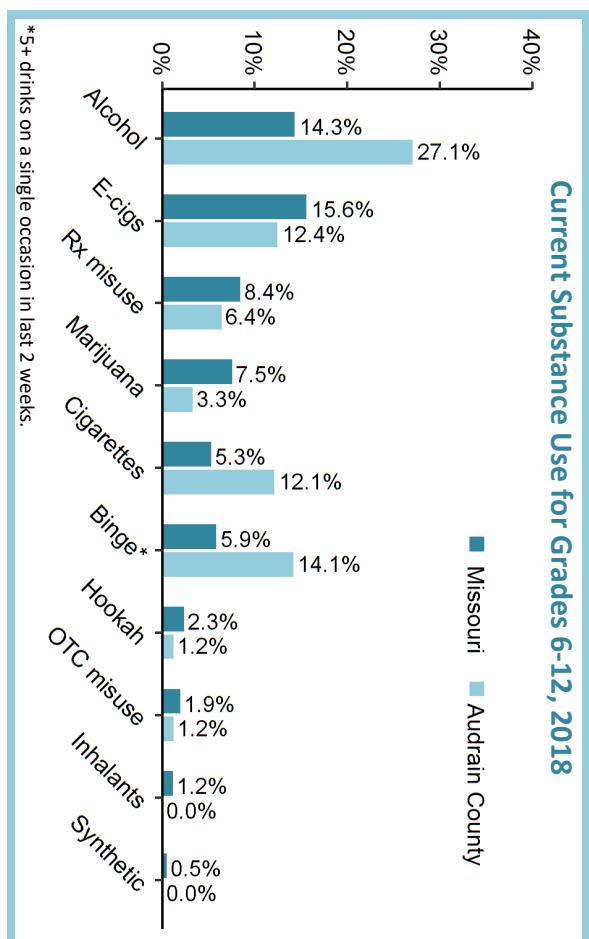
2018



Audrain County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,875 in 2016. Audrain County ranks 41 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.3%. The median income of the county was \$41,930.

Substance Use in Audrain County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



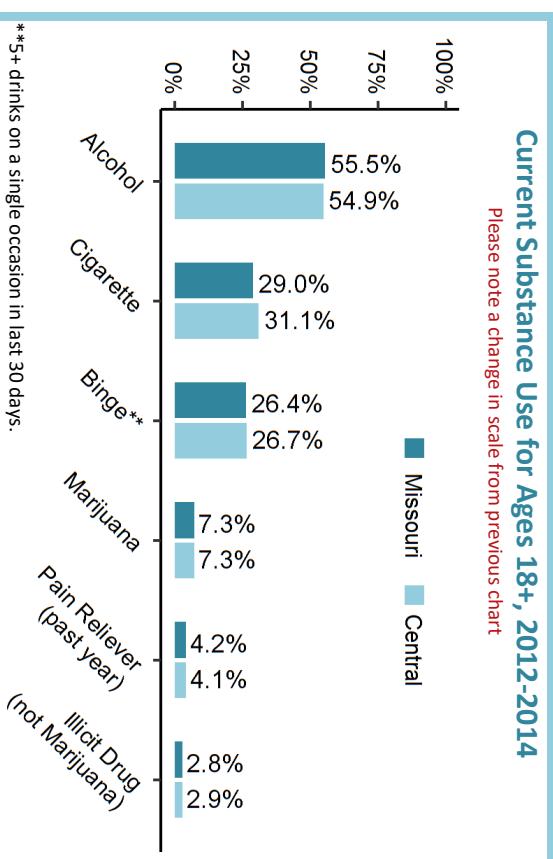
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Audrain County, 27.1% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 50.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 31.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 50.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 56.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.0. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Audrain County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 50.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 43.2% to get e-cigarettes. 42.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 20.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 47.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Audrain County, 3.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 29.9% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 84.6% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 32.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.7. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Audrain County youth, approximately 25.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Audrain County, 16.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.9% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 38.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Audrain County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Audrain County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 45 alcohol-related and 45 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 185 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 50 were primarily due to alcohol, 55 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Audrain County had 75 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 196 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Audrain County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2015 to 14 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes				
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
14	0	5	9	0	5	0	4



Mental Health Data for Audrain County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 590 Audrain County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Audrain County		
	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>
Total	582	590
Adjustment Disorder	68	60
Anxiety Disorder	257	257
Developmental Disorder	37	33
Impulse Control Disorder	187	177
Mood Disorder	377	380
Psychotic Disorder	77	74

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 51.0% reported feeling sad, 56.1% had changes in sleep, and 55.8% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 7 Audrain County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 0.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
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Behavioral Health Profile

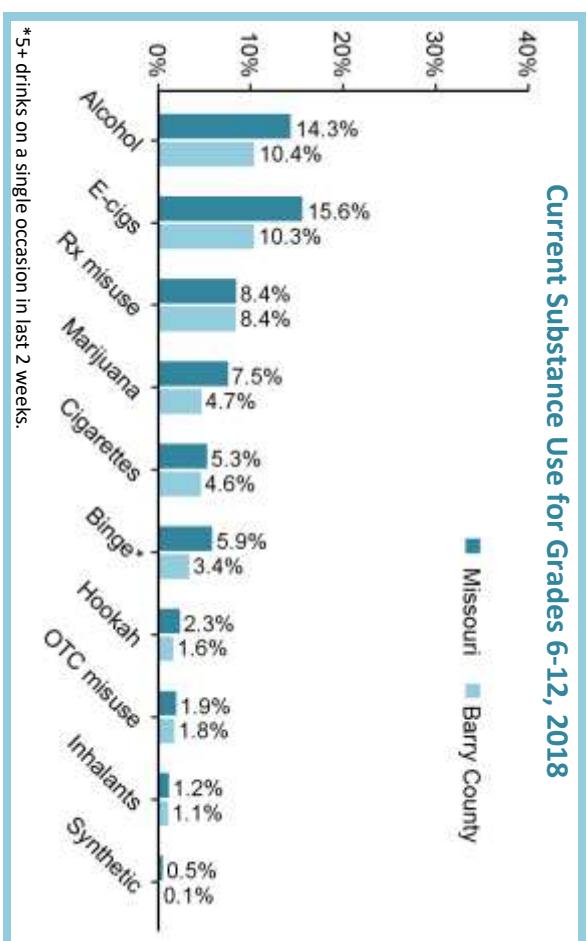
Barry County 2018



Barry County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 35,339 in 2016. Barry County ranks 33 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 10.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 21.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$38,060.

Substance Use in Barry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



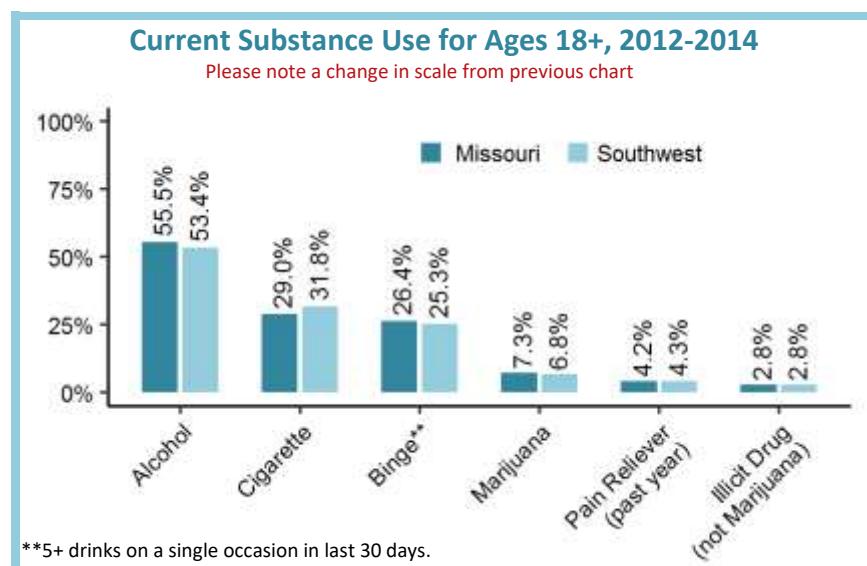
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Barry County, 10.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 35.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 23.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 45.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 39.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Barry County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 41.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.6% to get e-cigarettes. 25.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.2% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Barry County, 4.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 34.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 32.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Barry County youth, approximately 31.9% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Barry County, 24.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 93.8% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 45.1% of those misusing prescription drugs in Barry County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Barry County residents had a total of 32 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 105 alcohol-related and 86 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 185 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 65 were primarily due to alcohol, 20 were primarily due to marijuana, and 21 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Barry County had 188 DWI arrests, 16 liquor law violations and 150 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Barry County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 53 in 2015 to 55 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
55	3	24	28	3	34	2	4



Mental Health Data for Barry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 663 Barry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Barry County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	775	663
Adjustment Disorder	35	30
Anxiety Disorder	295	281
Developmental Disorder	11	6
Impulse Control Disorder	137	125
Mood Disorder	413	413
Psychotic Disorder	117	106

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.9% reported feeling sad, 55.5% had changes in sleep, and 53.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Barry County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Barton County

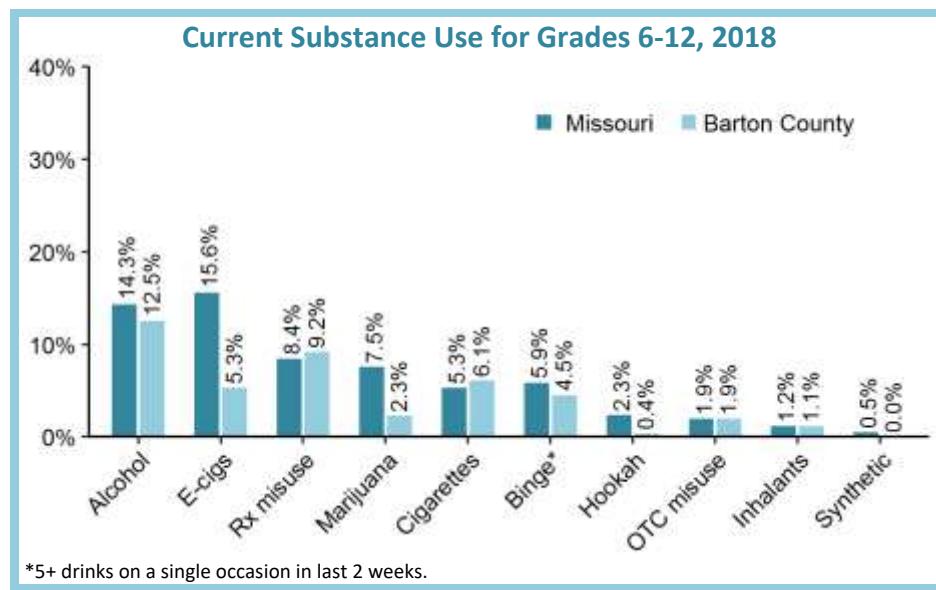
2018



Barton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 11,859 in 2016. Barton County ranks 82 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$40,349.

Substance Use in Barton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



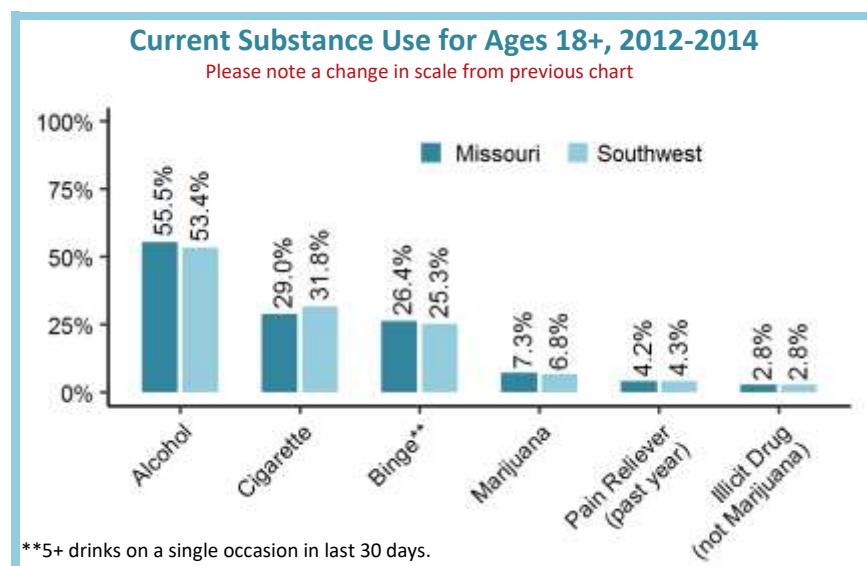
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Barton County, 12.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 31.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 19.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 48.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 41.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.6. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Barton County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.6. An estimated 40.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 39.8% to get e-cigarettes. 25.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 16.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 32.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Barton County, 2.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 21.5% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 87.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 18.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.6. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Barton County youth, approximately 25.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Barton County, 21.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 93.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 41.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Barton County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Barton County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 13 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 66 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Barton County had 41 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 38 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Barton County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2015 to 7 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	2	5	0	3	0	0



Mental Health Data for Barton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 69 Barton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Barton County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	67	69
Adjustment Disorder	5	6
Anxiety Disorder	23	28
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	16	14
Mood Disorder	35	39
Psychotic Disorder	8	7

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 57.1% reported feeling sad, 55.8% had changes in sleep, and 53.2% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 16.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Barton County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 6.0% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Bates County

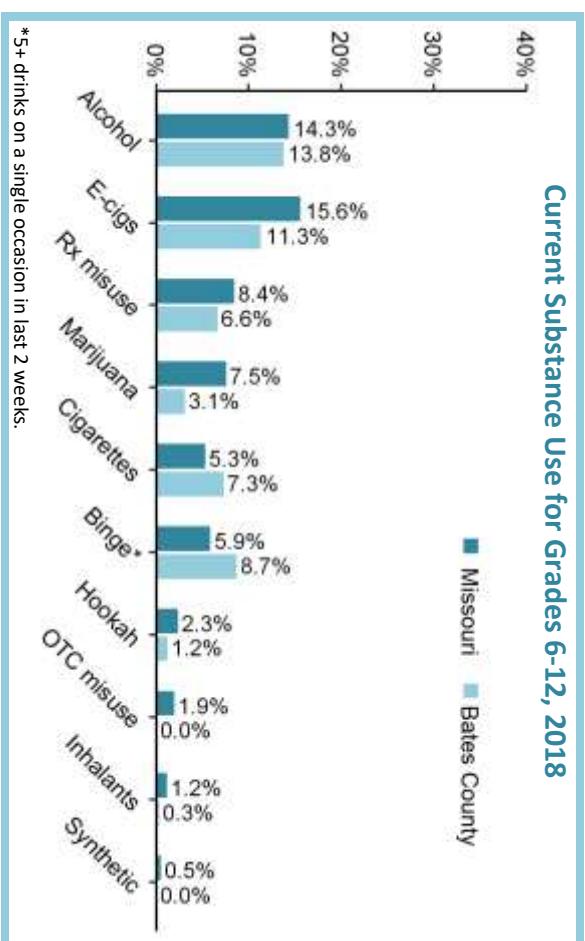
2018



Bates County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 16,371 in 2016. Bates County ranks 66 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 13.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$42,133.

Substance Use in Bates County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



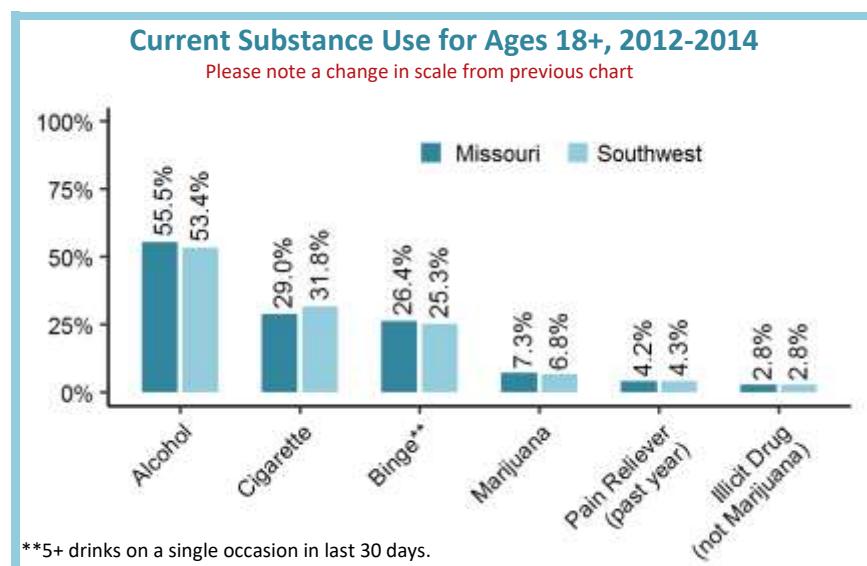
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Bates County, 13.8% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 41.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 27.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 46.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 44.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Bates County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.4. An estimated 46.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 47.3% to get e-cigarettes. 31.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 19.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 37.4% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Bates County, 3.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 32.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 79.0% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 28.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.7. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Bates County youth, approximately 37.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Bates County, 20.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.4% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 50.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Bates County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Bates County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 35 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 150 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 44 were primarily due to alcohol, 33 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Bates County had 75 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 435 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Bates County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 13 in 2015 to 12 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
12	0	9	3	0	9	0	0



Mental Health Data for Bates County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 189 Bates County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Bates County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	182	189
Adjustment Disorder	8	8
Anxiety Disorder	108	107
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	35	45
Mood Disorder	131	132
Psychotic Disorder	21	21

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 50.2% reported feeling sad, 52.4% had changes in sleep, and 54.2% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.4% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Bates County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Benton County

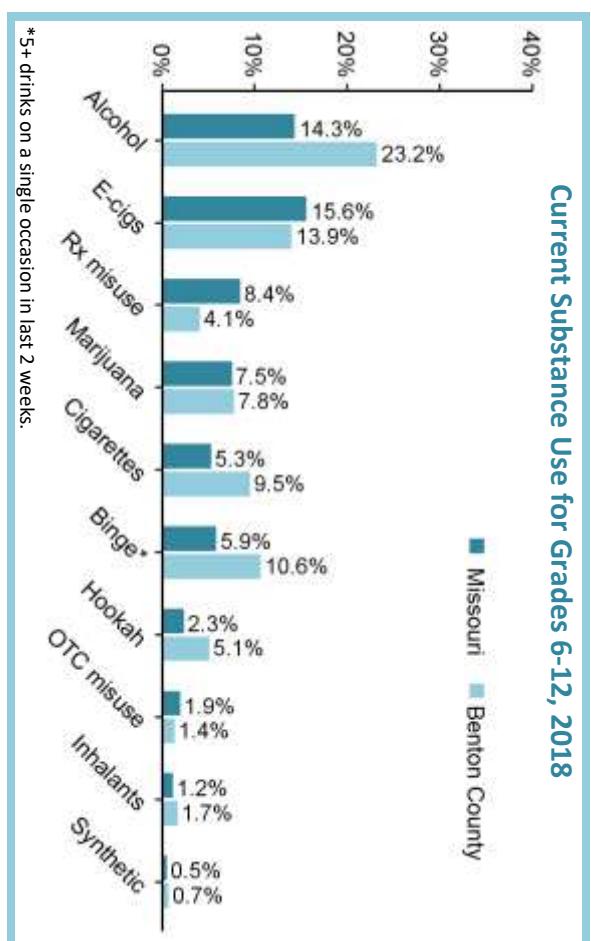
2018



Benton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 18,921 in 2016. Benton County ranks 57 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 9.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$36,413.

Substance Use in Benton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



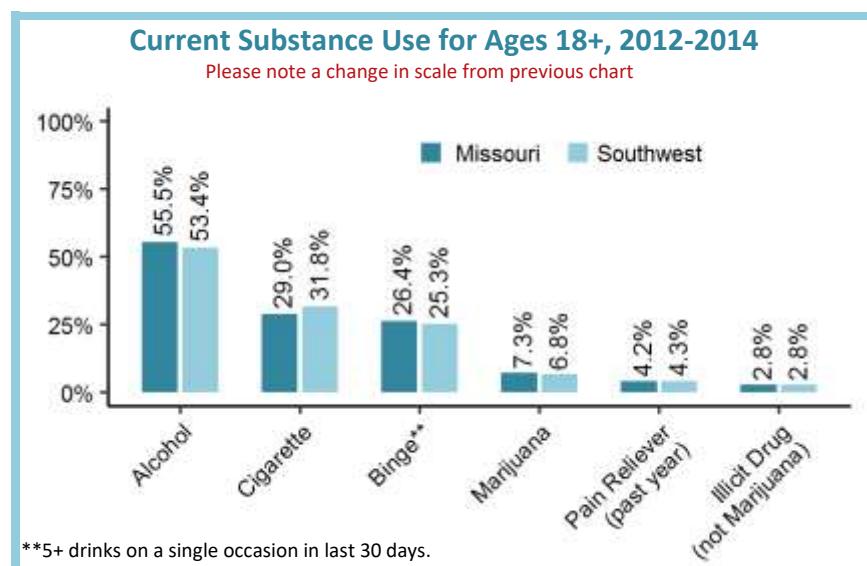
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Benton County, 23.2% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 38.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 29.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 59.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 55.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Benton County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 50.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 43.5% to get e-cigarettes. 40.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 44.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Benton County, 7.8% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 34.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 77.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 41.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Benton County youth, approximately 33.2% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Benton County, 28.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 52.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Benton County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Benton County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 38 alcohol-related and 43 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 133 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 42 were primarily due to alcohol, 32 were primarily due to marijuana, and 13 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Benton County had 50 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 169 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Benton County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 19 in 2015 to 14 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
14	0	6	8	0	9	0	5



Mental Health Data for Benton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 261 Benton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Benton County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	262	261
Adjustment Disorder	14	12
Anxiety Disorder	188	181
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	55	59
Mood Disorder	194	188
Psychotic Disorder	44	40

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.4% reported feeling sad, 56.4% had changes in sleep, and 58.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 22.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 8 Benton County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.3% made a plan, and 2.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Bollinger County

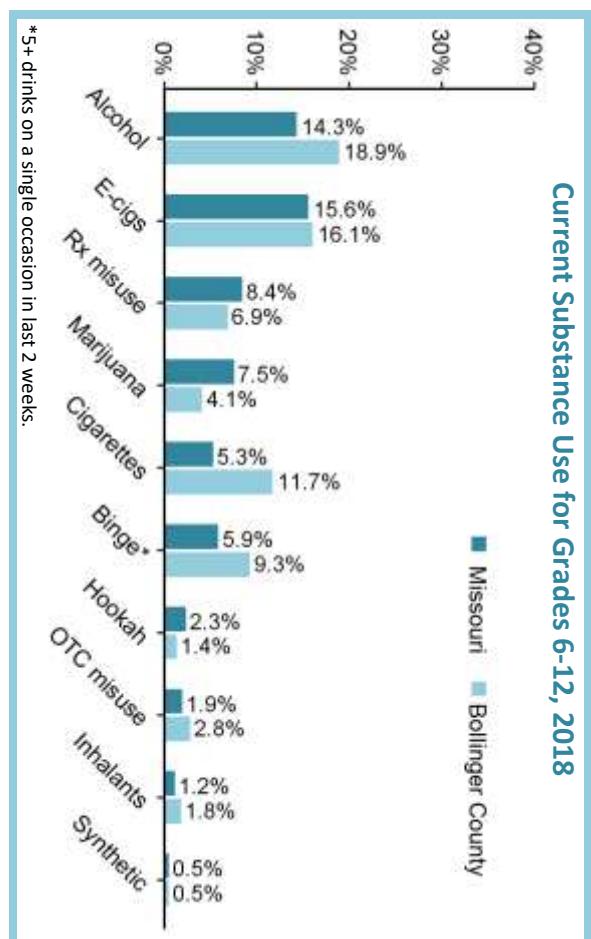
2018



Bollinger County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 12,204 in 2016. Bollinger County ranks 80 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$40,935.

Substance Use in Bollinger County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



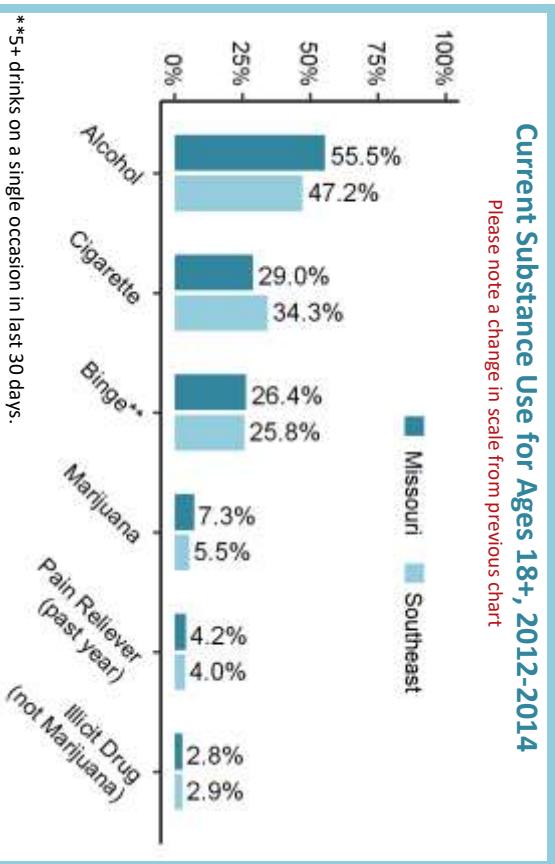
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Bollinger County, 18.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 43.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 37.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 52.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 49.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Bollinger County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.3. An estimated 50.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 47.7% to get e-cigarettes. 33.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 22.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 43.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Bollinger County, 4.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 30.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 85.3% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 25.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Bollinger County youth, approximately 30.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Bollinger County, 23.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.4% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 45.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Bollinger County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Bollinger County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 95 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 25 were primarily due to alcohol, 15 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Bollinger County had 23 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 101 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Bollinger County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 14 in 2015 to 11 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
11	1	7	3	2	10	2
						9



Mental Health Data for Bollinger County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 395 Bollinger County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Bollinger County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	464	395
Adjustment Disorder	26	23
Anxiety Disorder	70	67
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	58	43
Mood Disorder	277	237
Psychotic Disorder	68	70

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 59.8% reported feeling sad, 57.9% had changes in sleep, and 61.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Bollinger County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.9% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Boone County

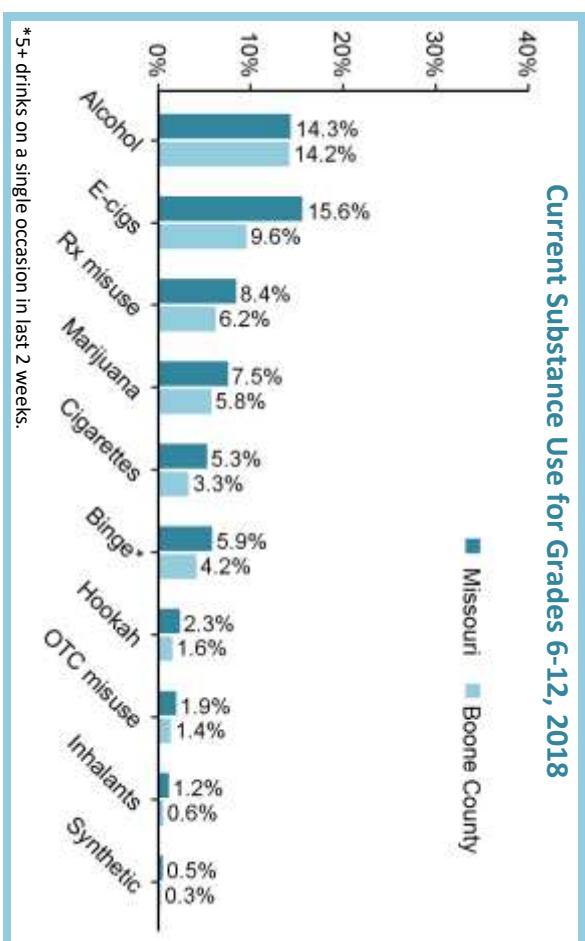
2018



Boone County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 176,555 in 2016. Boone County ranks 8 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$52,824.

Substance Use in Boone County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Boone County, 14.2% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 40.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 18.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 50.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 38.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

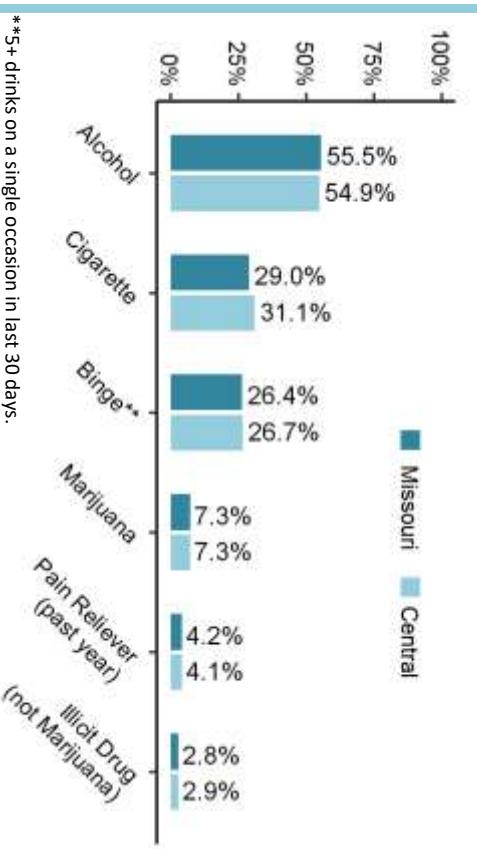
Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Boone County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.8. An estimated 41.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 41.9% to get e-cigarettes. 21.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 13.7% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Boone County, 5.8% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 39.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 75.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 35.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.4. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Boone County youth, approximately 40.6% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Boone County, 22.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 58.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Boone County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



**5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Boone County residents had a total of 122 alcohol-related and 76 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 559 alcohol-related and 261 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 883 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 343 were primarily due to alcohol, 191 were primarily due to marijuana, and 36 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Boone County had 995 DWI arrests, 357 liquor law violations and 1234 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Boone County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 124 in 2015 to 134 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
134	6	50	78	7	69
				Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
				5	27



Mental Health Data for Boone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2008 Boone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Boone County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	1,868	2,008
Adjustment Disorder	100	97
Anxiety Disorder	917	1,001
Developmental Disorder	37	37
Impulse Control Disorder	383	389
Mood Disorder	1,246	1,344
Psychotic Disorder	342	356

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 60.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 42.3% reported feeling sad, 47.2% had changes in sleep, and 48.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 14.0% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 21 Boone County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.3% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Buchanan County

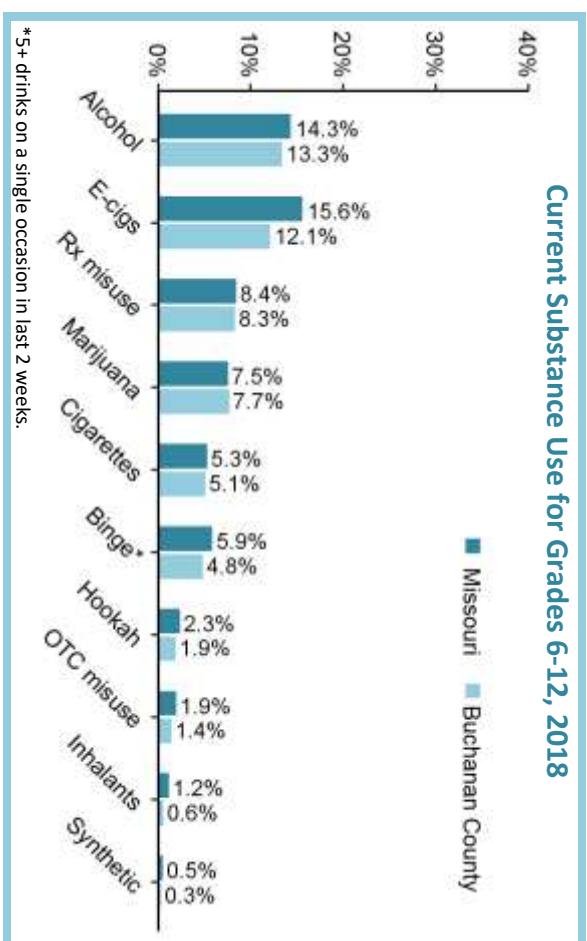
2018



Buchanan County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 89,354 in 2016. Buchanan County ranks 13 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$47,517.

Substance Use in Buchanan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



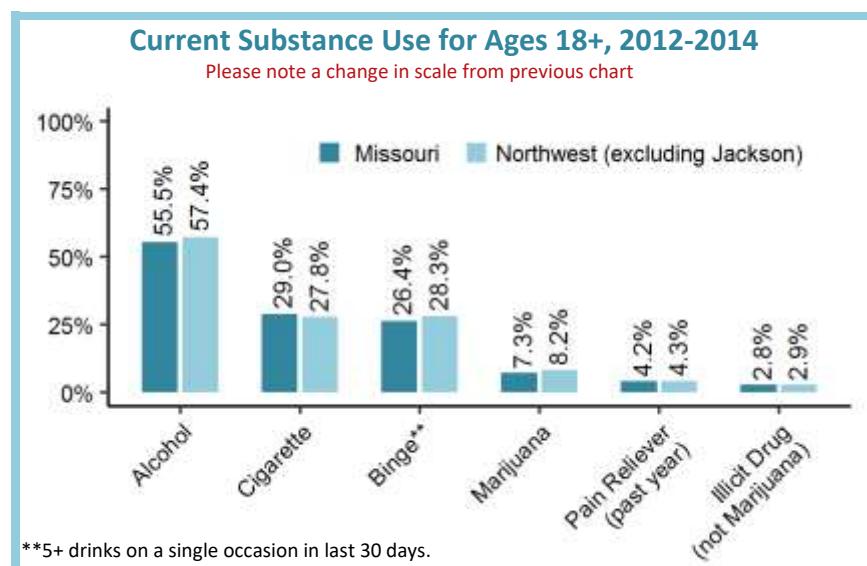
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Buchanan County, 13.3% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 34.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 21.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 46.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 39.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Buchanan County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.9. An estimated 43.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 41.1% to get e-cigarettes. 26.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.8% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Buchanan County, 7.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 36.9% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 80.3% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 32.9% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Buchanan County youth, approximately 37.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Buchanan County, 23.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.4% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 61.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Buchanan County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Buchanan County residents had a total of 33 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 234 alcohol-related and 171 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 675 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 152 were primarily due to alcohol, 211 were primarily due to marijuana, and 35 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Buchanan County had 291 DWI arrests, 113 liquor law violations and 590 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Buchanan County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 96 in 2015 to 99 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
99	1	42	56	1	71	0	25



Mental Health Data for Buchanan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2098 Buchanan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Buchanan County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	2,107	2,098
Adjustment Disorder	98	78
Anxiety Disorder	911	907
Developmental Disorder	28	25
Impulse Control Disorder	469	469
Mood Disorder	1,223	1,156
Psychotic Disorder	422	412

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 55.2% reported feeling sad, 54.8% had changes in sleep, and 54.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.3% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 13 Buchanan County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Butler County

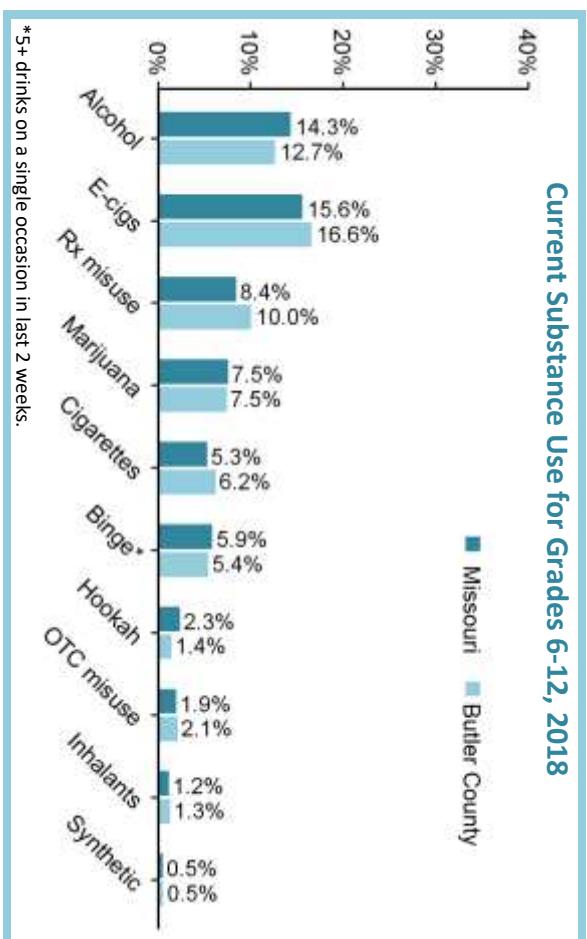
2018



Butler County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 42,789 in 2016. Butler County ranks 26 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 9.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 22.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$35,494.

Substance Use in Butler County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



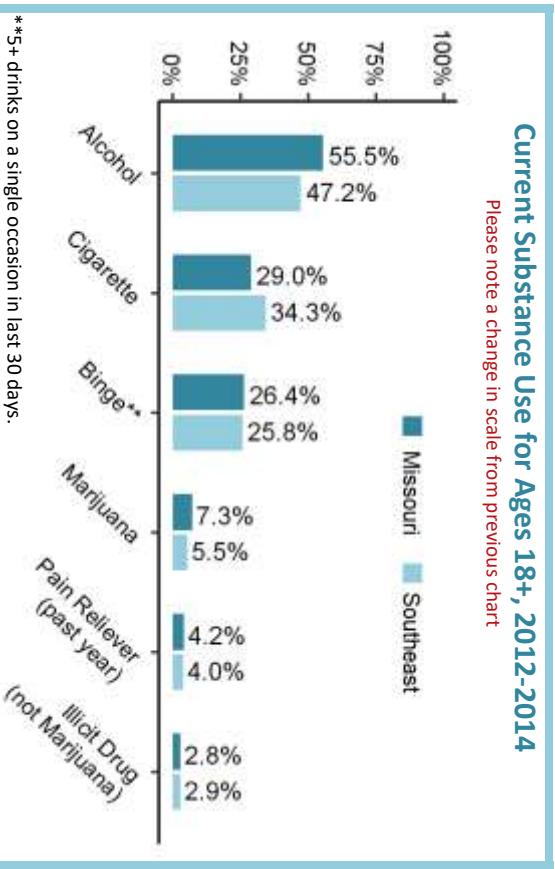
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Butler County, 12.7% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 37.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 25.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 47.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 44.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.7. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Butler County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 49.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 51.0% to get e-cigarettes. 35.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 18.2% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 45.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Butler County, 7.5% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 36.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 77.6% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 36.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.7. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Butler County youth, approximately 38.8% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Butler County, 27.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.3% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 65.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Butler County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Butler County residents had a total of 36 alcohol-related and 52 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 68 alcohol-related and 115 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 458 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 105 were primarily due to alcohol, 124 were primarily due to marijuana, and 17 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Butler County had 144 DWI arrests, 39 liquor law violations and 515 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Butler County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 49 in 2015 to 31 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
31	2	12	17	2	17
				Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
				0	13



Mental Health Data for Butler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 963 Butler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Butler County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	978	963
Adjustment Disorder	41	36
Anxiety Disorder	206	248
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	82	100
Mood Disorder	639	636
Psychotic Disorder	132	126

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 57.0% reported feeling sad, 59.3% had changes in sleep, and 59.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 21.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 8 Butler County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 14.0% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Caldwell County

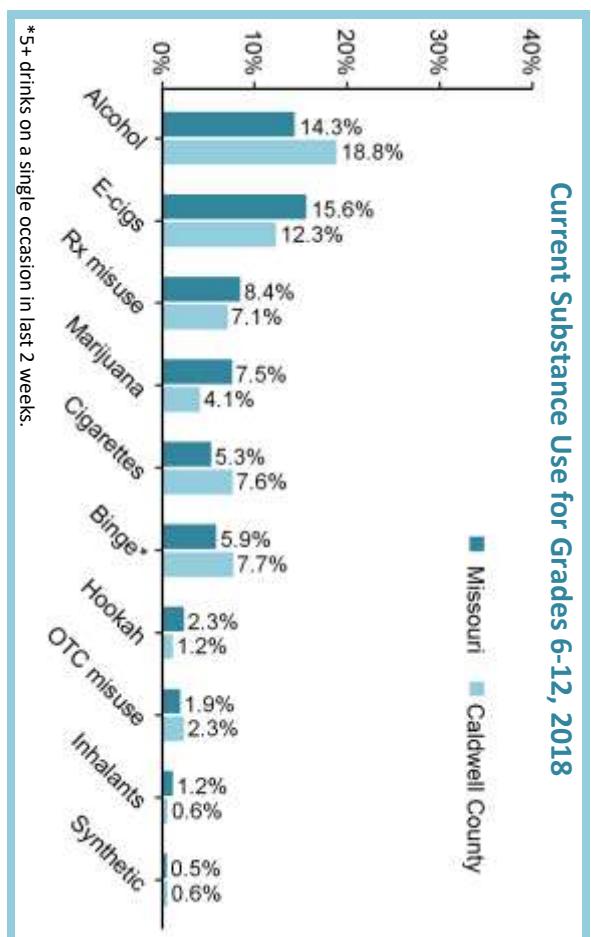
2018



Caldwell County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 9,070 in 2016. Caldwell County ranks 93 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 12.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$44,952.

Substance Use in Caldwell County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

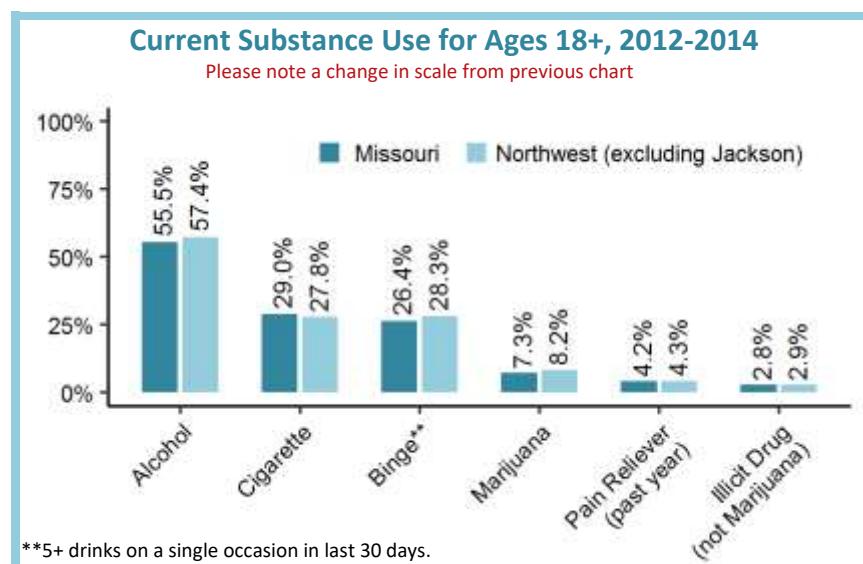
The average age of first alcohol use is 13.1. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Caldwell County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.8. An estimated 47.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 39.6% to get e-cigarettes. 27.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 16.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 42.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Caldwell County, 18.8% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 40.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 26.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 51.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 46.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Caldwell County, 4.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 31.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 82.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 28.2% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Caldwell County youth, approximately 30.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Caldwell County, 23.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 69.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Caldwell County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Caldwell County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 31 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Caldwell County had 39 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 98 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Caldwell County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2015 to 8 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	1	4	3	1	6	0	1



Mental Health Data for Caldwell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 136 Caldwell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Caldwell County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	115	136
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	56	65
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	22	22
Mood Disorder	81	91
Psychotic Disorder	12	8

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 50.9% reported feeling sad, 51.5% had changes in sleep, and 51.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.6% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 0 Caldwell County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.0% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Callaway County

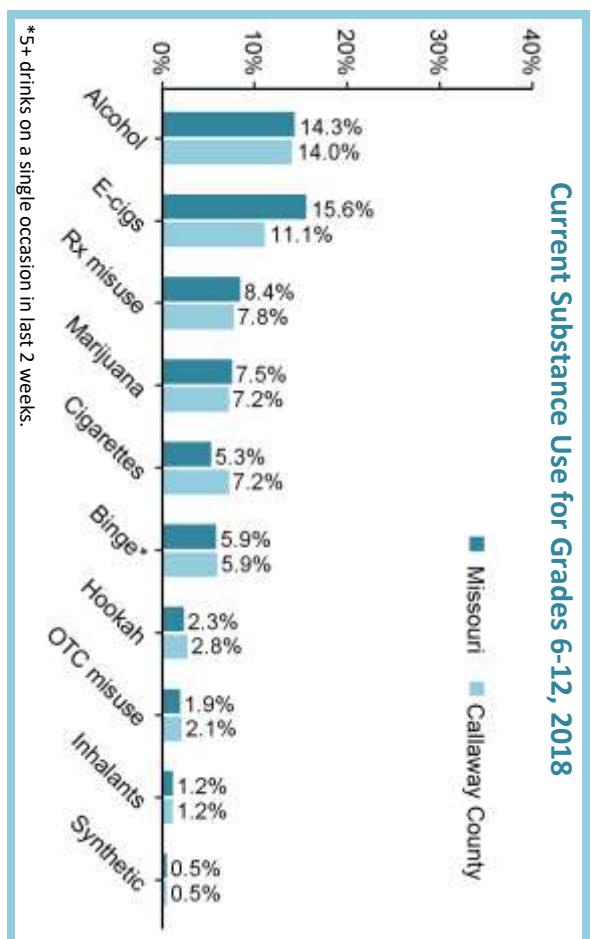
2018



Callaway County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 45,077 in 2016. Callaway County ranks 23 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 11.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$53,186.

Substance Use in Callaway County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



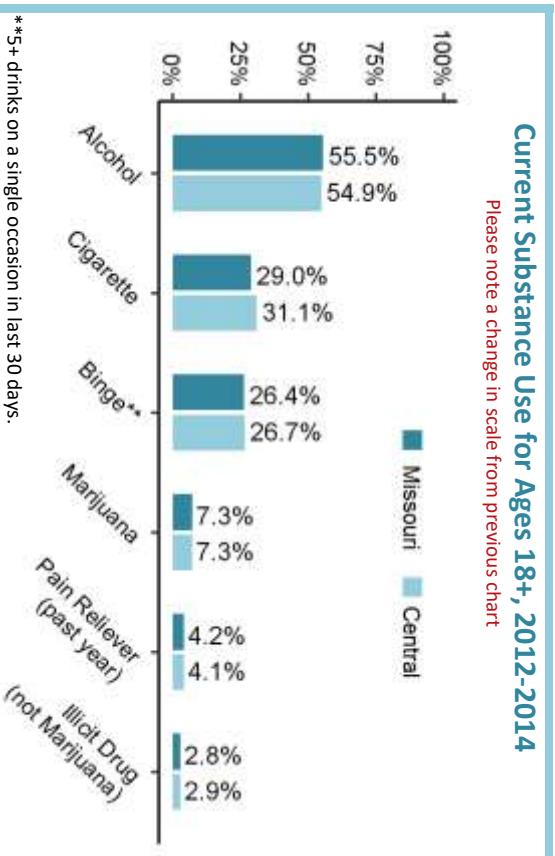
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Callaway County, 14.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 41.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 26.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 48.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 44.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.7. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Callaway County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.6. An estimated 42.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 39.4% to get e-cigarettes. 26.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 18.8% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 43.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Callaway County, 7.2% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 34.8% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 79.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 35.3% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Callaway County youth, approximately 37.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Callaway County, 24.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.9% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 49.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Callaway County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Callaway County residents had a total of 20 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 83 alcohol-related and 78 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 241 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 87 were primarily due to alcohol, 55 were primarily due to marijuana, and 18 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Callaway County had 255 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 413 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Callaway County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 50 in 2015 to 46 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
46	1	19	26	1	25	0
						1



Mental Health Data for Callaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 615 Callaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Callaway County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	590	615
Adjustment Disorder	38	41
Anxiety Disorder	206	217
Developmental Disorder	16	10
Impulse Control Disorder	150	145
Mood Disorder	354	363
Psychotic Disorder	118	120

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 53.0% reported feeling sad, 55.1% had changes in sleep, and 54.6% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 12 Callaway County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.0% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Camden County

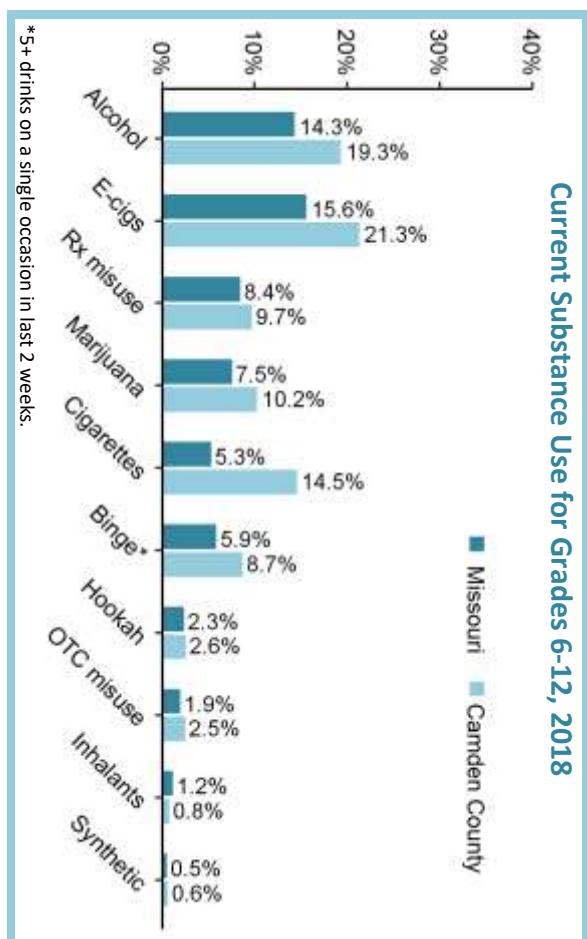
2018



Camden County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 45,009 in 2016. Camden County ranks 24 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$47,373.

Substance Use in Camden County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



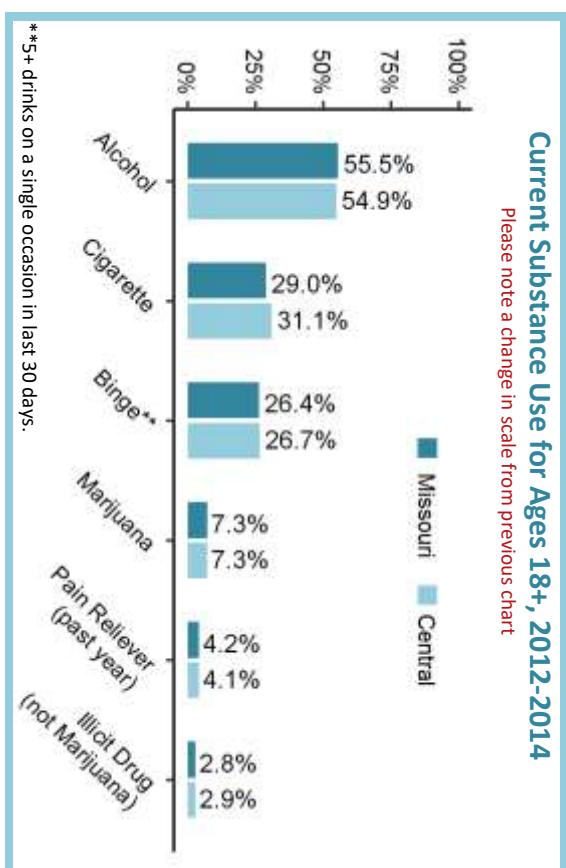
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Camden County, 19.3% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 42.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 38.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 59.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 54.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 11.8. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Camden County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 65.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 53.6% to get e-cigarettes. 46.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 25.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 51.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Camden County, 10.2% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 44.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 72.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 43.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.6. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Camden County youth, approximately 44.7% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Camden County, 28.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 90.3% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 59.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Camden County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Camden County residents had a total of 33 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 72 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 264 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 88 were primarily due to alcohol, 56 were primarily due to marijuana, and 17 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Camden County had 233 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 266 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Camden County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 58 in 2015 to 69 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
69	2	37	30	2	54	1
						4



Mental Health Data for Camden County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 407 Camden County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Camden County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	445	407
Adjustment Disorder	47	45
Anxiety Disorder	313	293
Developmental Disorder	6	5
Impulse Control Disorder	64	72
Mood Disorder	328	307
Psychotic Disorder	45	33

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 63.5% reported feeling sad, 62.3% had changes in sleep, and 66.4% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 26.4% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 10 Camden County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 18.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 15.1% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Cape Girardeau County

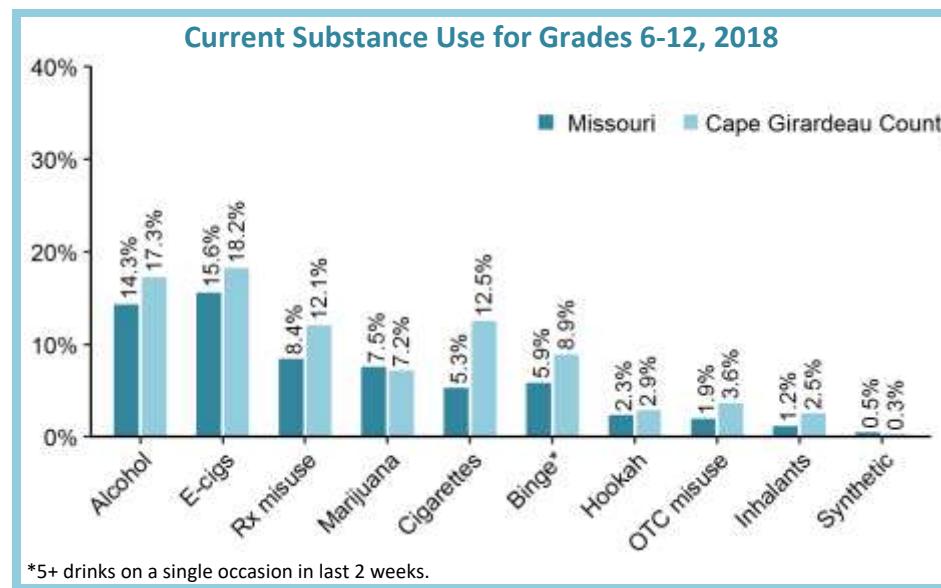
2018



Cape Girardeau County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 78,390 in 2016. Cape Girardeau County ranks 15 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$50,227.

Substance Use in Cape Girardeau County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



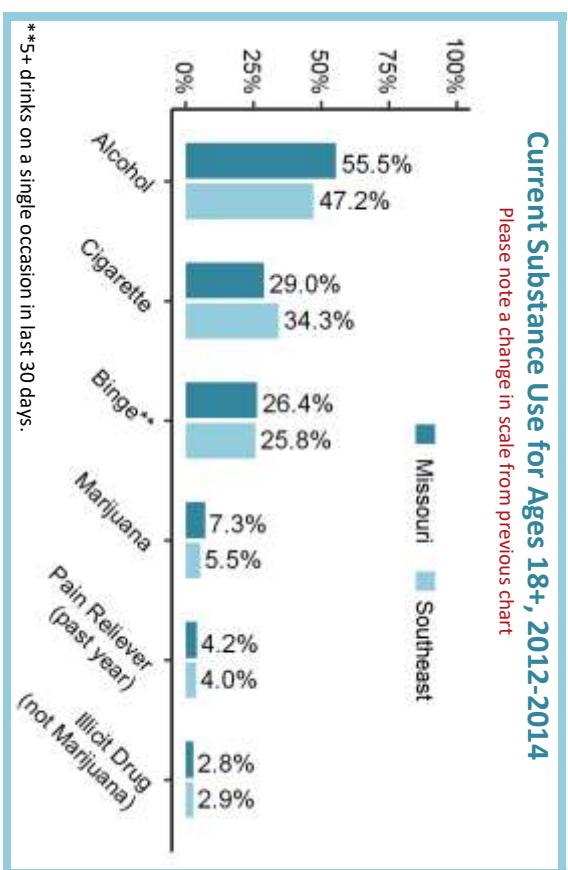
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Cape Girardeau County, 17.3% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 43.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 31.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 58.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 54.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Cape Girardeau County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.6. An estimated 56.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 52.7% to get e-cigarettes. 43.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 16.2% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 44.0% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Cape Girardeau County, 7.2% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 35.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 84.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 36.3% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 15.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Cape Girardeau County youth, approximately 36.6% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cape Girardeau County, 23.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 92.5% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 56.7% of those misusing prescription drugs in Cape Girardeau County county, saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Cape Girardeau County residents had a total of 39 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 171 alcohol-related and 134 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2017, 518 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 168 were primarily due to alcohol, 100 were primarily due to marijuana, and 28 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Cape Girardeau County had 311 DWI arrests, 37 liquor law violations and 271 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cape Girardeau County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 51 in 2015 to 76 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
76	2	22	52	2	24	0
						3



Mental Health Data for Cape Girardeau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 1868 Cape Girardeau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cape Girardeau County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	2,014	1,868
Adjustment Disorder	126	98
Anxiety Disorder	368	455
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	281	241
Mood Disorder	1,099	1,059
Psychotic Disorder	226	240

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 58.6% reported feeling sad, 52.1% had changes in sleep, and 55.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 17 Cape Girardeau County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 21.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 17.4% made a plan, and 2.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Carroll County

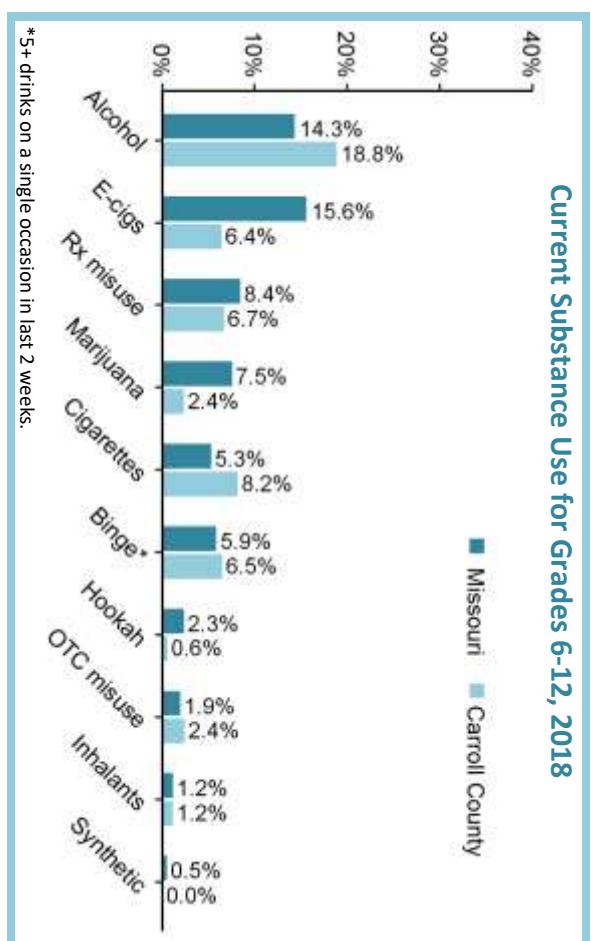
2018



Carroll County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,854 in 2016. Carroll County ranks 95 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$44,581.

Substance Use in Carroll County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



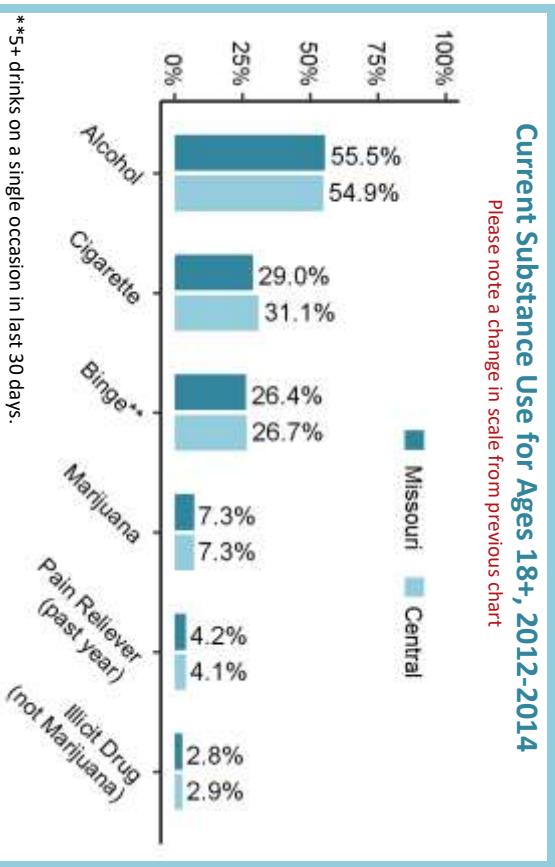
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Carroll County, 18.8% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 40.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 28.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 55.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 49.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.8. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Carroll County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 47.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.6% to get e-cigarettes. 29.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 21.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.0% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Carroll County, 2.4% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 26.1% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 87.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 24.2% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Carroll County youth, approximately 23.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Carroll County, 21.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 97.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 37.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Carroll County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Carroll County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 54 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 22 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Carroll County had 29 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 37 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Carroll County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 10 in 2015 to 9 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	1	6	2	1	6	1	0



Mental Health Data for Carroll County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 138 Carroll County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Carroll County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	129	138
Adjustment Disorder	12	11
Anxiety Disorder	78	77
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	37	37
Mood Disorder	92	96
Psychotic Disorder	20	24

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 55.1% reported feeling sad, 53.1% had changes in sleep, and 53.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 11.9% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Carroll County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Carter County

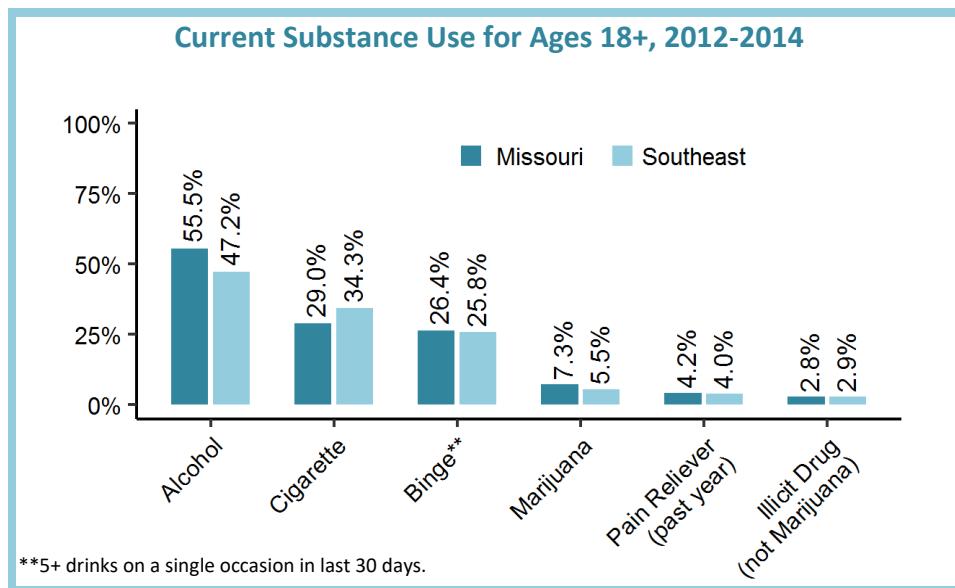
2018



Carter County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 6,207 in 2016. Carter County ranks 106 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 21.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$33,283.

Substance Use in Carter County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Carter County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 38 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 11 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Carter County had 26 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 90 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Carter County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2015 to 7 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	2	5	0	2	1	0

Mental Health Data for Carter County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 69 Carter County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Carter County			In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Total	83	69	
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	19	19	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	*	*	
Mood Disorder	56	47	In 2016, 3 Carter County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	17	14	

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>

Behavioral Health Profile

Cass County

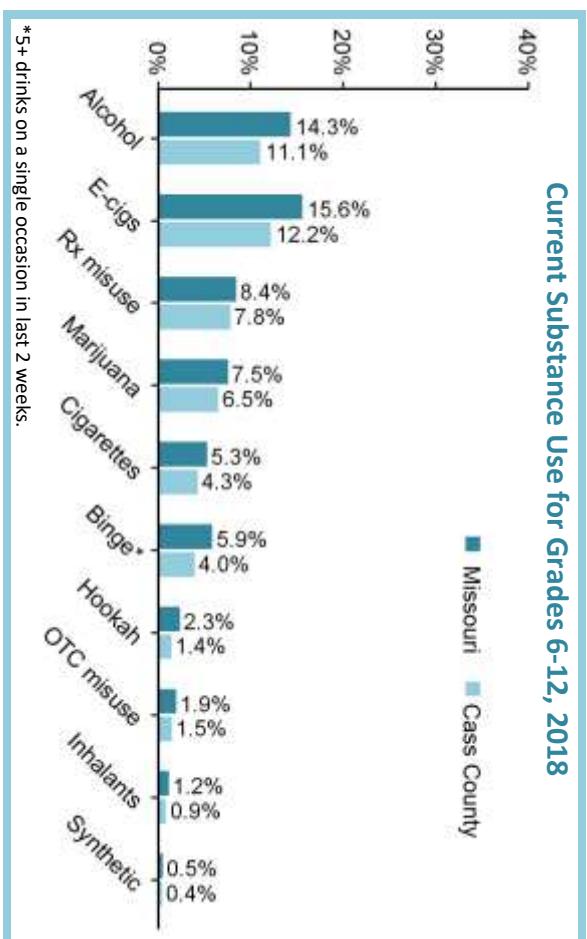
2018



Cass County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 102,780 in 2016. Cass County ranks 10 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 8.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$64,422.

Substance Use in Cass County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



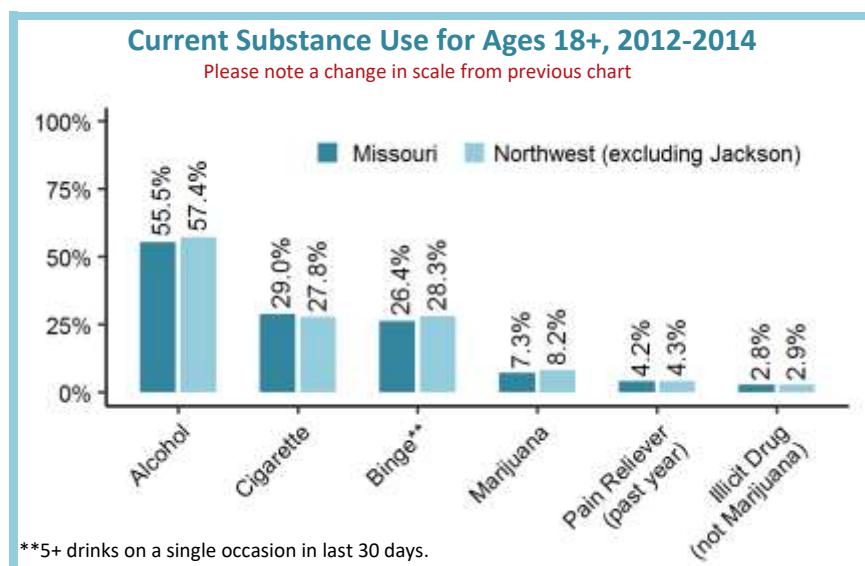
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Cass County, 11.1% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 39.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 24.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 48.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 42.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Cass County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 42.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 45.7% to get e-cigarettes. 26.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 18.2% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 45.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Cass County, 6.5% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 35.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 80.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 34.9% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Cass County youth, approximately 38.6% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cass County, 25.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 56.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Cass County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Cass County residents had a total of 76 alcohol-related and 35 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 181 alcohol-related and 168 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 531 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 199 were primarily due to alcohol, 130 were primarily due to marijuana, and 25 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Cass County had 298 DWI arrests, 66 liquor law violations and 653 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cass County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 68 in 2015 to 78 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
78	4	36	38	5	51	2	6



Mental Health Data for Cass County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 907 Cass County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cass County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	690	907
Adjustment Disorder	54	84
Anxiety Disorder	397	527
Developmental Disorder	13	12
Impulse Control Disorder	177	223
Mood Disorder	478	616
Psychotic Disorder	127	134

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 55.7% reported feeling sad, 57.4% had changes in sleep, and 56.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 21 Cass County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Cedar County

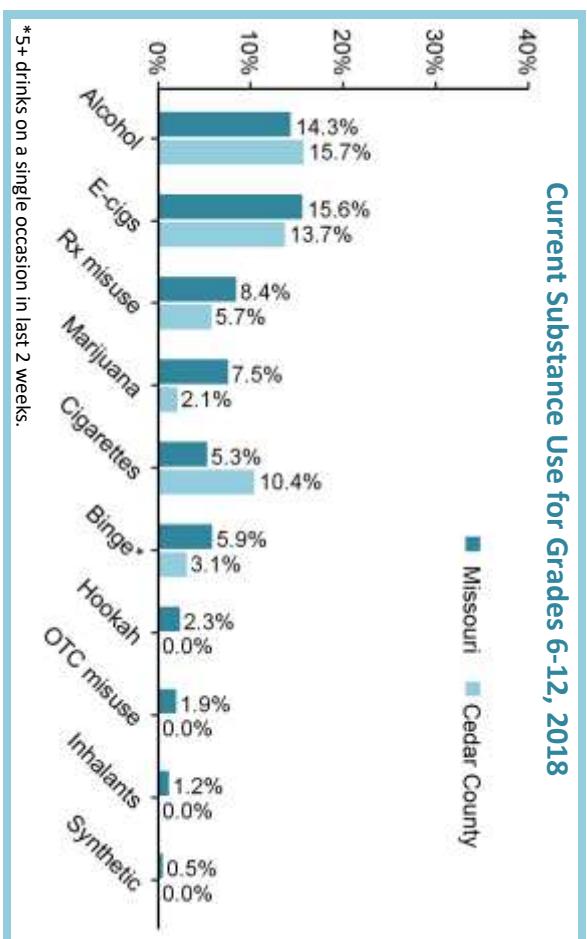
2018



Cedar County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 13,886 in 2016. Cedar County ranks 72 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 10.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 19.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$35,998.

Substance Use in Cedar County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



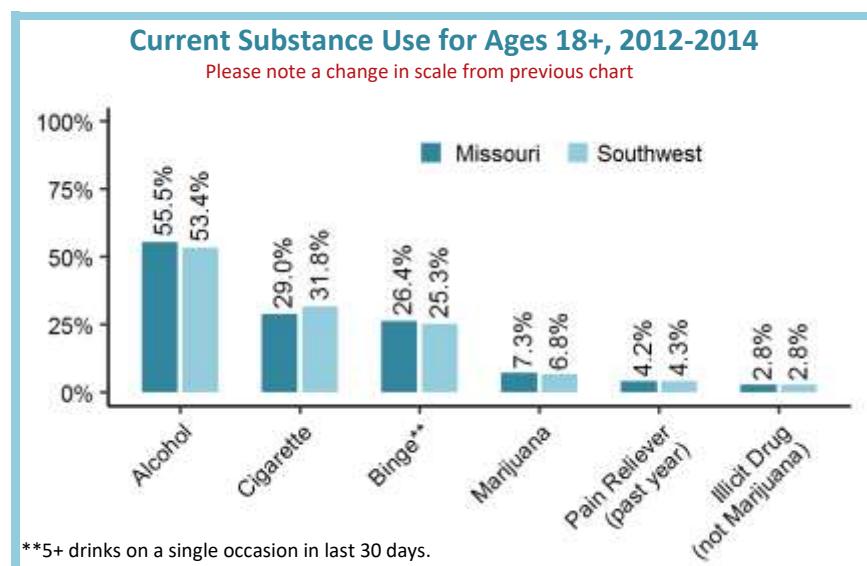
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Cedar County, 15.7% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 45.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 24.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 41.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 42.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.3. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Cedar County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 43.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.4% to get e-cigarettes. 34.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 18.7% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 51.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Cedar County, 2.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 30.8% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 79.6% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 27.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Cedar County youth, approximately 37.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cedar County, 17.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.8% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 35.7% of those misusing prescription drugs in Cedar County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Cedar County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 23 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 114 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 30 were primarily due to alcohol, 28 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Cedar County had 44 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 68 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cedar County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2015 to 9 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	3	6	0	3	0	2



Mental Health Data for Cedar County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 238 Cedar County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cedar County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	218	238
Adjustment Disorder	10	11
Anxiety Disorder	117	133
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	26	24
Mood Disorder	162	167
Psychotic Disorder	52	52

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 69.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 50.9% reported feeling sad, 61.0% had changes in sleep, and 51.6% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 23.0% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 4 Cedar County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.9% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Chariton County

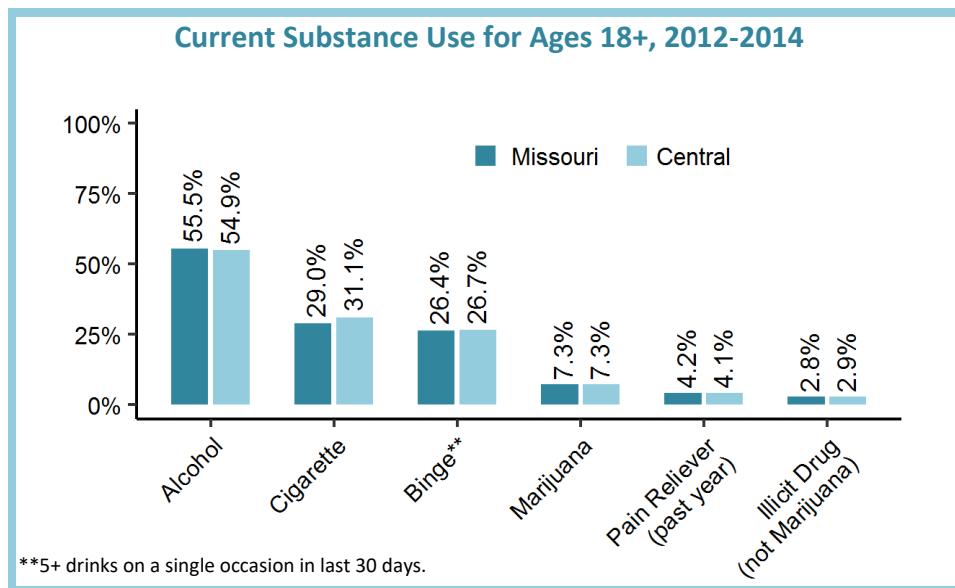
2018



Chariton County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 7,529 in 2016. Chariton County ranks 101 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 13.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$44,229.

Substance Use in Chariton County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Chariton County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 30 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Chariton County had 17 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 18 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Chariton County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5 in 2015 to 2 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Mental Health Data for Chariton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 59 Chariton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Chariton County			In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	68	59		
Adjustment Disorder	*	7		
Anxiety Disorder	37	30		
Developmental Disorder	0	0		
Impulse Control Disorder	17	13		
Mood Disorder	49	42	In 2016, 2 Chariton County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Psychotic Disorder	7	6		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Christian County

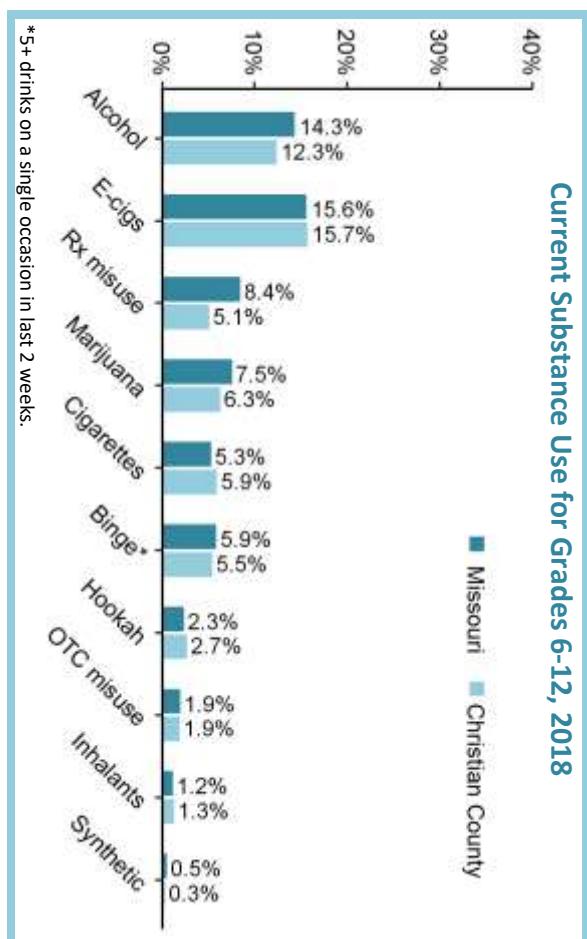
2018



Christian County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 84,159 in 2016. Christian County ranks 14 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 10.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$54,273.

Substance Use in Christian County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



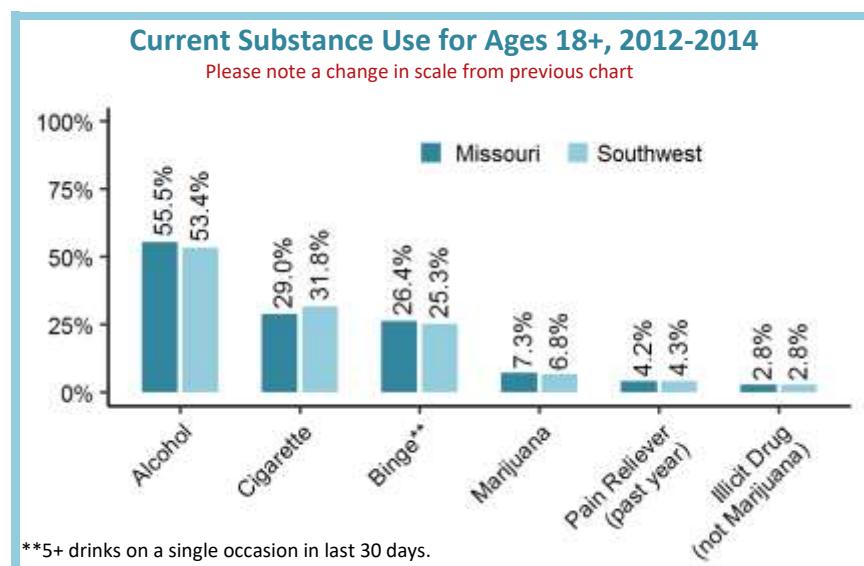
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Christian County, 12.3% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 37.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 21.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 47.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 40.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.6. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Christian County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.7. An estimated 40.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.5% to get e-cigarettes. 25.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.4% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Christian County, 6.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 33.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 77.9% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 31.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Christian County youth, approximately 34.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Christian County, 24.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.8% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 56.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Christian County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Christian County residents had a total of 46 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 118 alcohol-related and 168 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 264 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 102 were primarily due to alcohol, 45 were primarily due to marijuana, and 12 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Christian County had 368 DWI arrests, 26 liquor law violations and 699 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Christian County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 51 in 2015 to 58 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
58	1	24	33	1	32	0	14



Mental Health Data for Christian County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 377 Christian County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Christian County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	316	377
Adjustment Disorder	13	19
Anxiety Disorder	160	198
Developmental Disorder	15	8
Impulse Control Disorder	59	83
Mood Disorder	175	213
Psychotic Disorder	94	87

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 69.3% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.1% reported feeling sad, 55.2% had changes in sleep, and 59.4% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 12 Christian County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

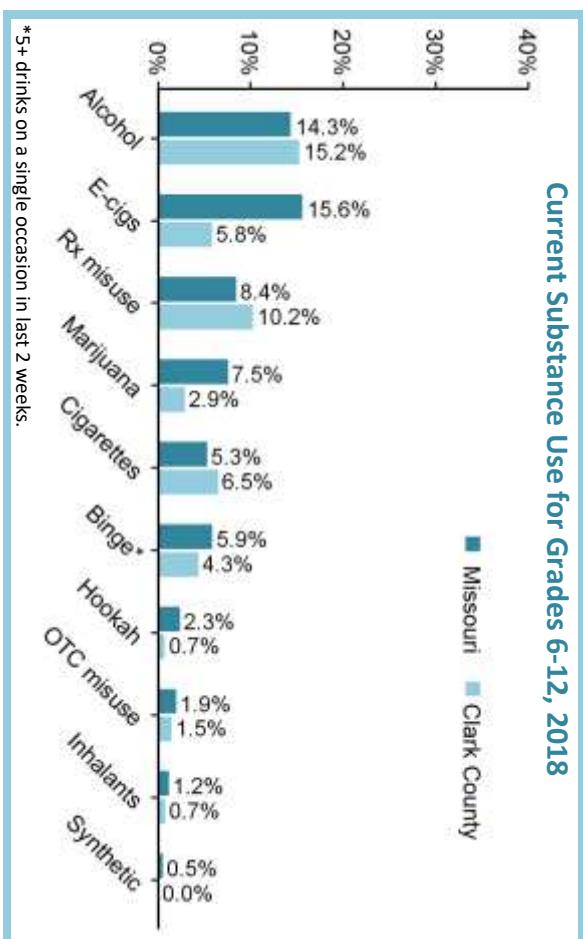
Clark County
2018



Clark County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 6,731 in 2016. Clark County ranks 102 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$43,975.

Substance Use in Clark County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

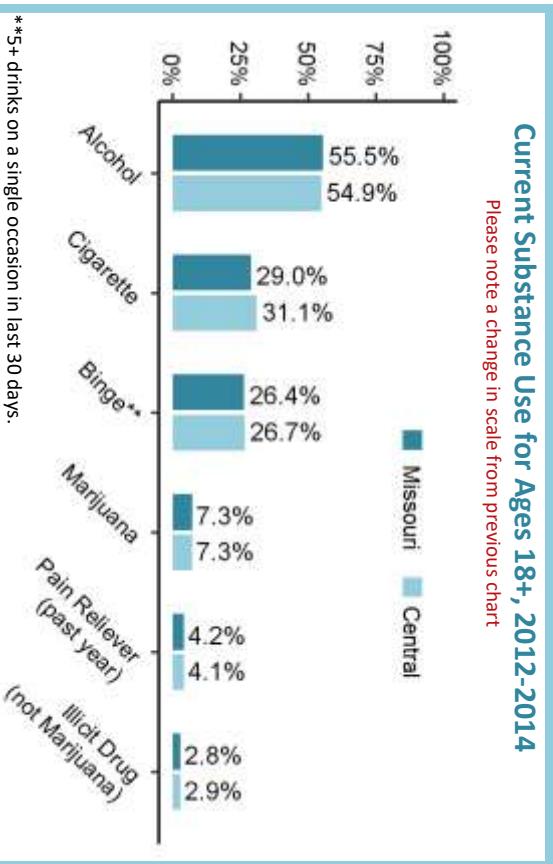
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Clark County, 15.2% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 33.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 18.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 50.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 46.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.8. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Clark County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.8. An estimated 38.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 33.8% to get e-cigarettes. 25.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 11.7% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 28.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Clark County, 2.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 23.7% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 90.6% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 21.6% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.2. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Clark County youth, approximately 23.0% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Clark County, 28.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.4% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 45.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Clark County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Clark County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 60 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 20 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Clark County had 52 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 141 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Clark County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2015 to 10 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	2	5	3	2	5	0	2



Mental Health Data for Clark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 75 Clark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Clark County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	60	75
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	34	43
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	29	38
Mood Disorder	48	56
Psychotic Disorder	*	5

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 55.8% reported feeling sad, 54.0% had changes in sleep, and 54.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.9% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Clark County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.7% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Clay County

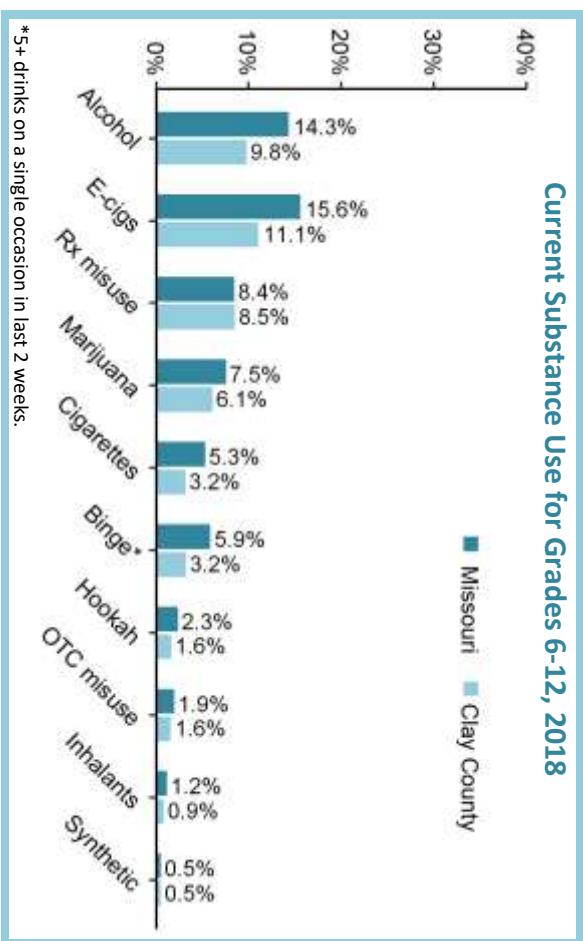
2018



Clay County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 238,762 in 2016. Clay County ranks 6 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 8.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$65,973.

Substance Use in Clay County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



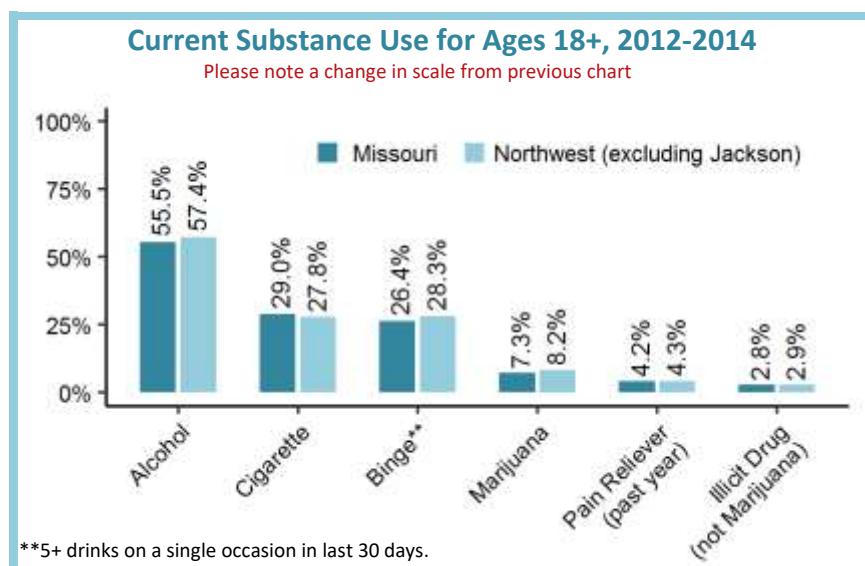
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Clay County, 9.8% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 39.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 19.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 49.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 37.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.1. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Clay County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.8. An estimated 38.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 42.1% to get e-cigarettes. 19.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.2% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Clay County, 6.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 34.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 80.4% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 33.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Clay County youth, approximately 34.7% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Clay County, 27.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 46.6% of those misusing prescription drugs in Clay County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Clay County residents had a total of 135 alcohol-related and 97 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 560 alcohol-related and 334 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 1001 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 393 were primarily due to alcohol, 227 were primarily due to marijuana, and 45 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Clay County had 888 DWI arrests, 143 liquor law violations and 1364 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Clay County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 179 in 2015 to 167 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
167	3	71	93	4	102	3	25



Mental Health Data for Clay County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2755 Clay County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Clay County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	2,808	2,755
Adjustment Disorder	67	74
Anxiety Disorder	690	660
Developmental Disorder	8	*
Impulse Control Disorder	303	306
Mood Disorder	1,789	1,750
Psychotic Disorder	360	330

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 52.6% reported feeling sad, 53.7% had changes in sleep, and 56.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.3% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 46 Clay County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Clinton County

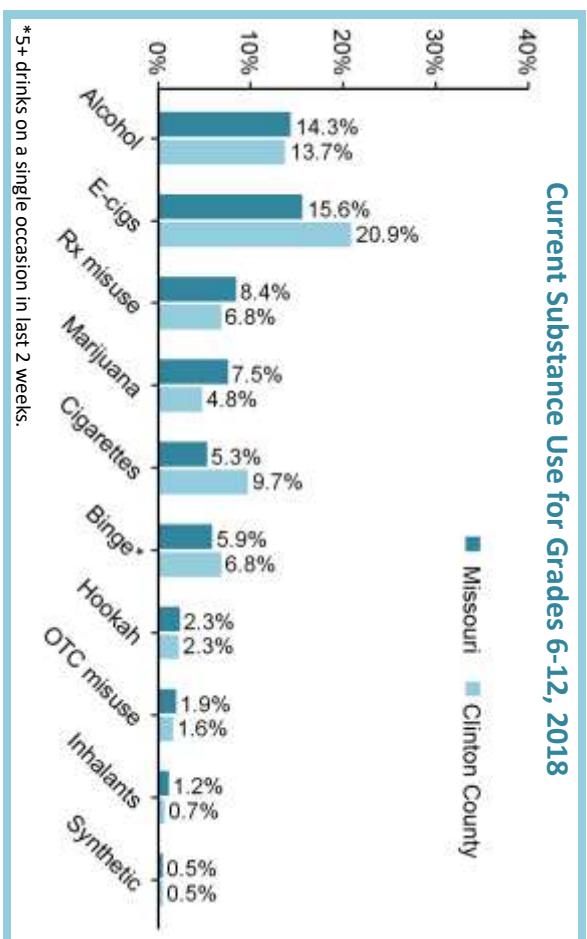
2018



Clinton County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 20,530 in 2016. Clinton County ranks 54 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 10.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$58,371.

Substance Use in Clinton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



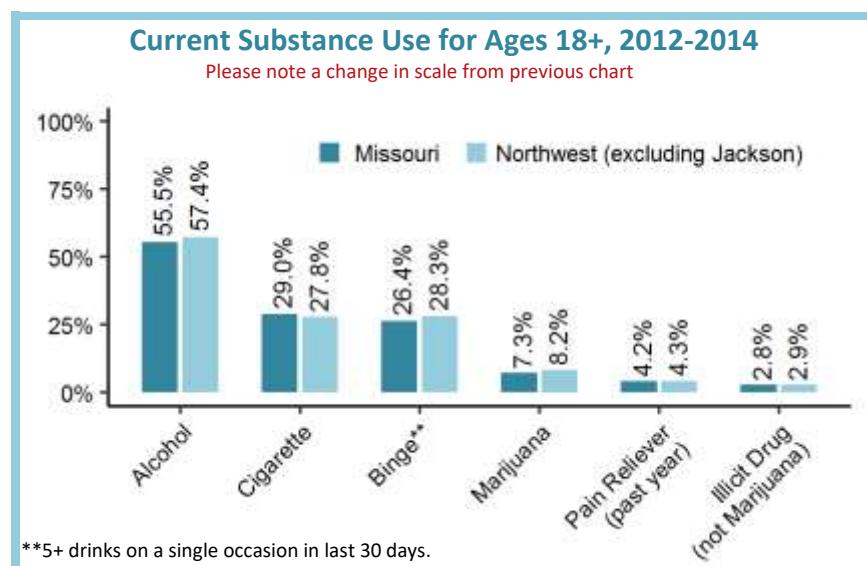
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Clinton County, 13.7% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 43.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 24.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 52.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 50.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Clinton County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.6. An estimated 51.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 49.9% to get e-cigarettes. 37.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.2% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 43.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Clinton County, 4.8% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 33.5% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 82.4% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 31.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Clinton County youth, approximately 31.0% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Clinton County, 32.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.5% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 25.9% of those misusing prescription drugs in Clinton County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Clinton County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 29 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 103 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 34 were primarily due to alcohol, 24 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Clinton County had 101 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 293 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Clinton County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 13 in 2015 to 10 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	1	3	6	1	6	0	4



Mental Health Data for Clinton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 171 Clinton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Clinton County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	141	171
Adjustment Disorder	6	7
Anxiety Disorder	67	91
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	28	31
Mood Disorder	86	104
Psychotic Disorder	21	21

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 59.1% reported feeling sad, 58.7% had changes in sleep, and 55.4% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.3% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 9 Clinton County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 16.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 14.5% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Cole County

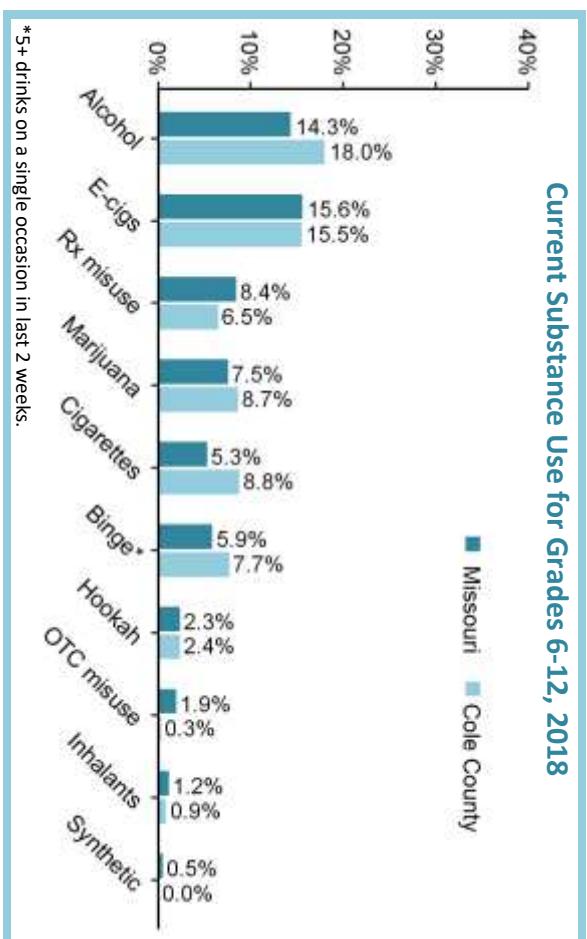
2018



Cole County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 76,775 in 2016. Cole County ranks 16 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 10.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$55,767.

Substance Use in Cole County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



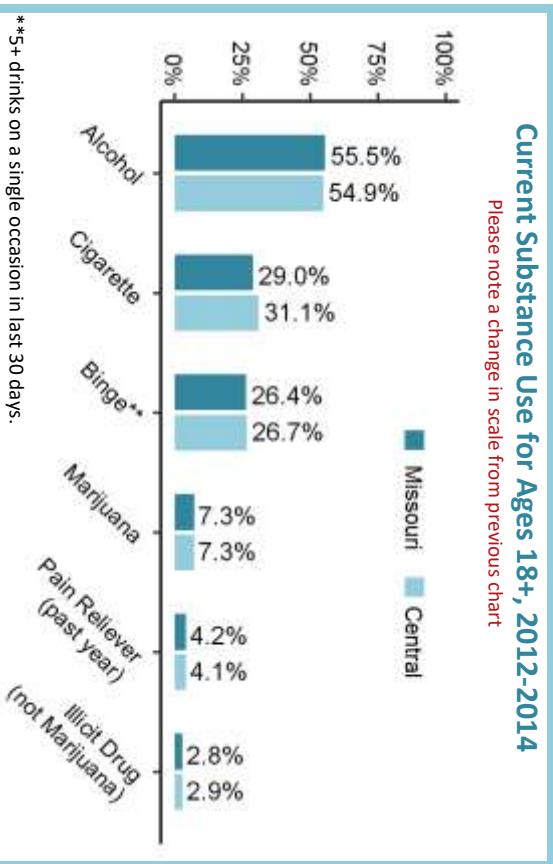
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Cole County, 18.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 38.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 20.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 53.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 43.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.0. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Cole County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 43.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 43.0% to get e-cigarettes. 30.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 39.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Cole County, 8.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 33.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 81.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 30.2% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.2. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Cole County youth, approximately 31.8% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cole County, 27.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 9.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 42.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Cole County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Cole County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 163 alcohol-related and 101 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 468 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 174 were primarily due to alcohol, 101 were primarily due to marijuana, and 14 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Cole County had 331 DWI arrests, 38 liquor law violations and 535 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cole County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 50 in 2015 to 72 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
72	1	33	38	1	44	0
						7



Mental Health Data for Cole County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 803 Cole County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cole County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	678	803
Adjustment Disorder	52	73
Anxiety Disorder	286	324
Developmental Disorder	18	12
Impulse Control Disorder	113	155
Mood Disorder	404	425
Psychotic Disorder	171	182

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 60.8% reported feeling sad, 54.5% had changes in sleep, and 53.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 10 Cole County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.5% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Cooper County

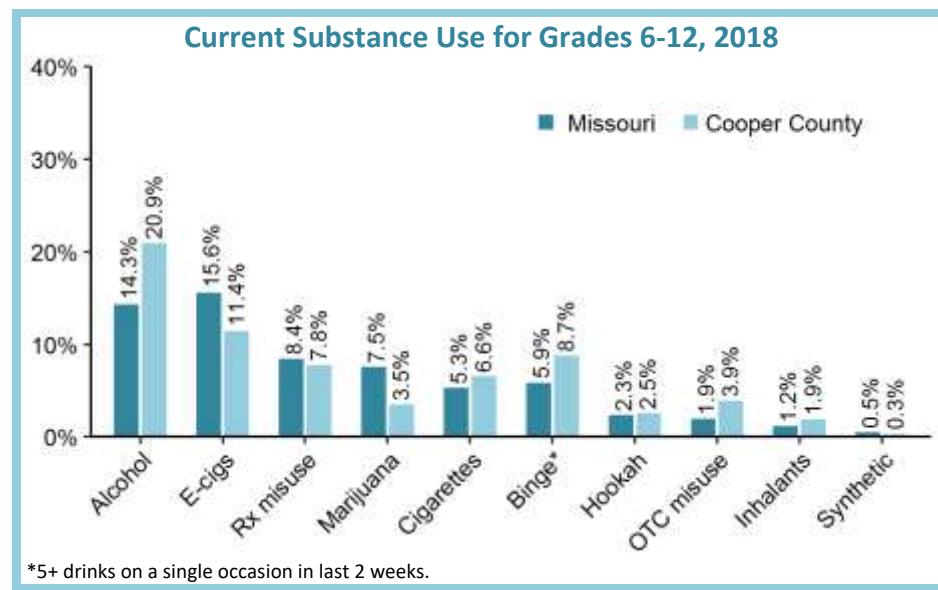
2018



Cooper County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 17,683 in 2016. Cooper County ranks 62 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 14.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$47,187.

Substance Use in Cooper County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



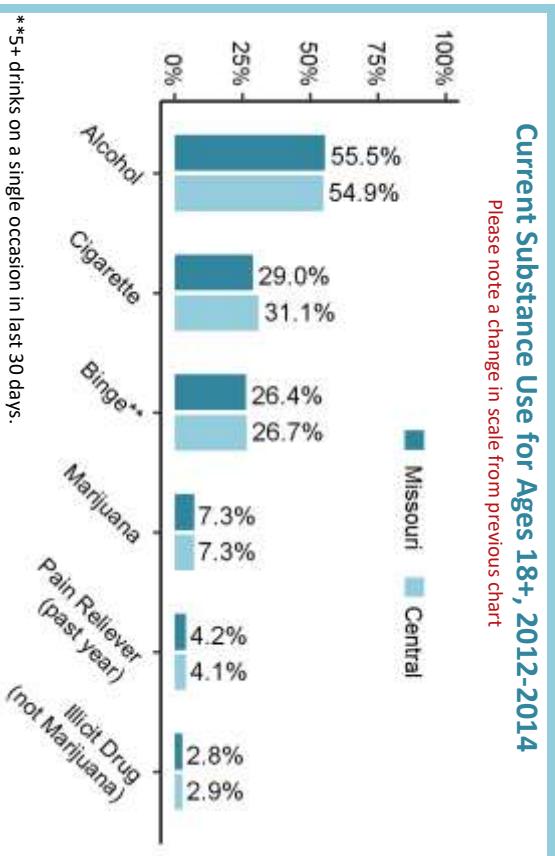
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Cooper County, 20.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 34.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 30.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 58.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 50.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.0. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Cooper County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 51.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 38.5% to get e-cigarettes. 29.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 20.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Cooper County, 3.5% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 28.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 81.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 30.6% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.6. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Cooper County youth, approximately 36.9% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Cooper County, 23.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 54.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Cooper County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Cooper County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 35 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 88 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 27 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Cooper County had 88 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 210 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Cooper County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 23 in 2015 to 25 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
25	0	7	18	0	7
				Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
				0	0
					5



Mental Health Data for Cooper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 148 Cooper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Cooper County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	174	148
Adjustment Disorder	7	6
Anxiety Disorder	107	82
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	19	14
Mood Disorder	118	98
Psychotic Disorder	29	26

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 70.3% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 48.3% reported feeling sad, 53.2% had changes in sleep, and 54.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 16.0% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Cooper County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Crawford County

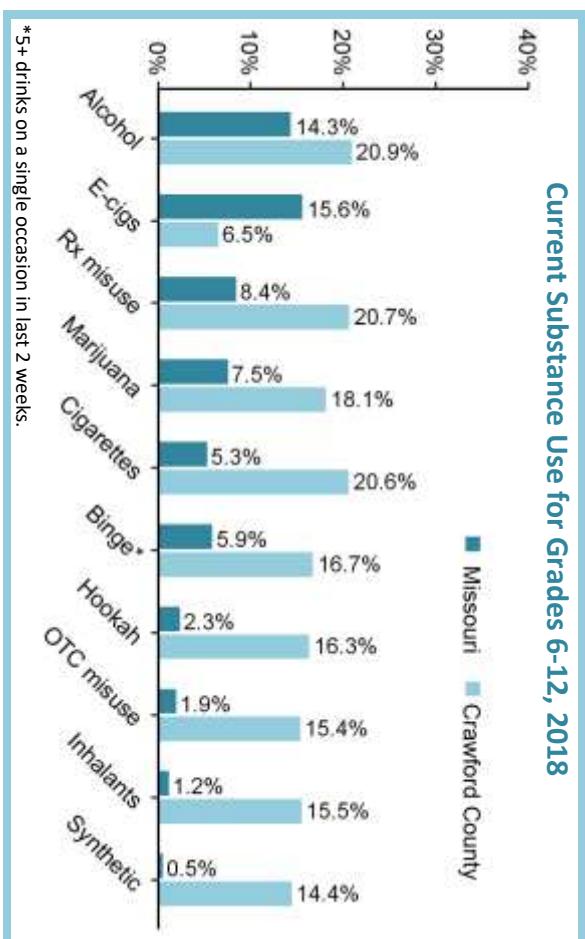
2018



Crawford County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 24,232 in 2016. Crawford County ranks 47 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 11.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 18.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$41,139.

Substance Use in Crawford County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



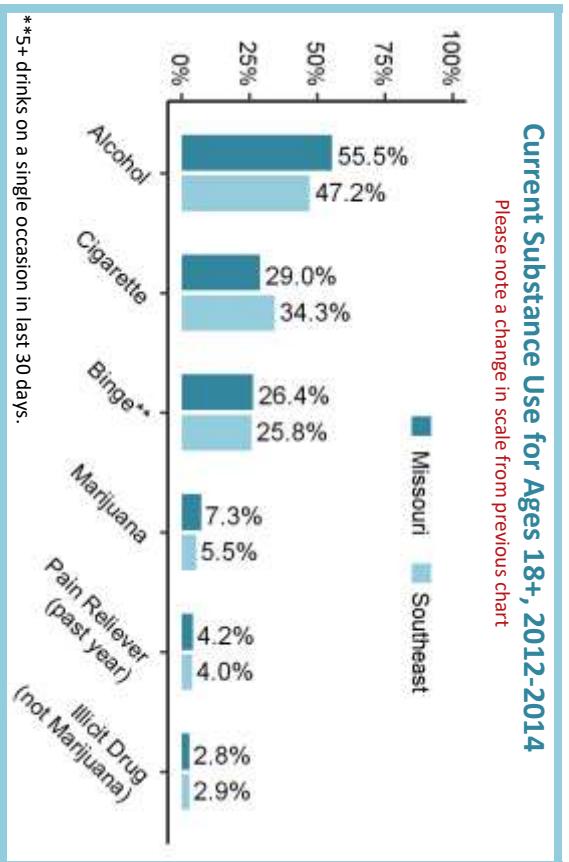
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Crawford County, 20.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 51.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 50.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 43.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 56.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 09.3. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Crawford County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 09.2. An estimated 49.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 47.9% to get e-cigarettes. 44.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 27.7% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 45.0% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Crawford County, 18.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 41.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 63.4% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 53.2% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 11.4. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Crawford County youth, approximately 46.9% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Crawford County, 34.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 25.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 81.4% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 81.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Crawford County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Crawford County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 50 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 66 alcohol-related and 63 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 154 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 32 were primarily due to alcohol, 25 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Crawford County had 168 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 500 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Crawford County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 22 in 2015 to 31 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
31	2	13	16	2	21	0
						8



Mental Health Data for Crawford County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 393 Crawford County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Crawford County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	442	393
Adjustment Disorder	36	29
Anxiety Disorder	254	210
Developmental Disorder	5	*
Impulse Control Disorder	106	78
Mood Disorder	323	273
Psychotic Disorder	71	61

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 68.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 72.5% reported feeling sad, 51.5% had changes in sleep, and 70.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 32.6% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 8 Crawford County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 18.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 16.0% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Dade County

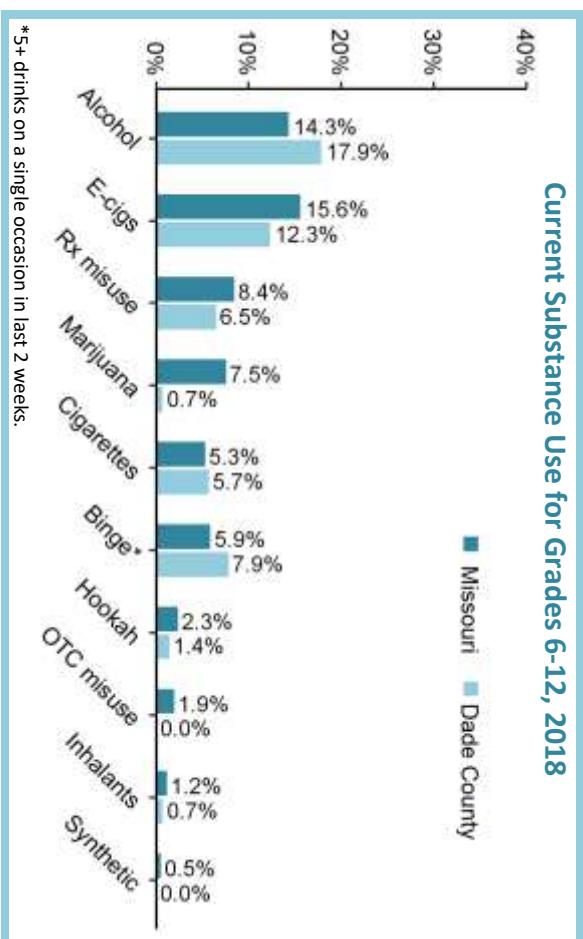
2018



Dade County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 7,606 in 2016. Dade County ranks 100 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$37,884.

Substance Use in Dade County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



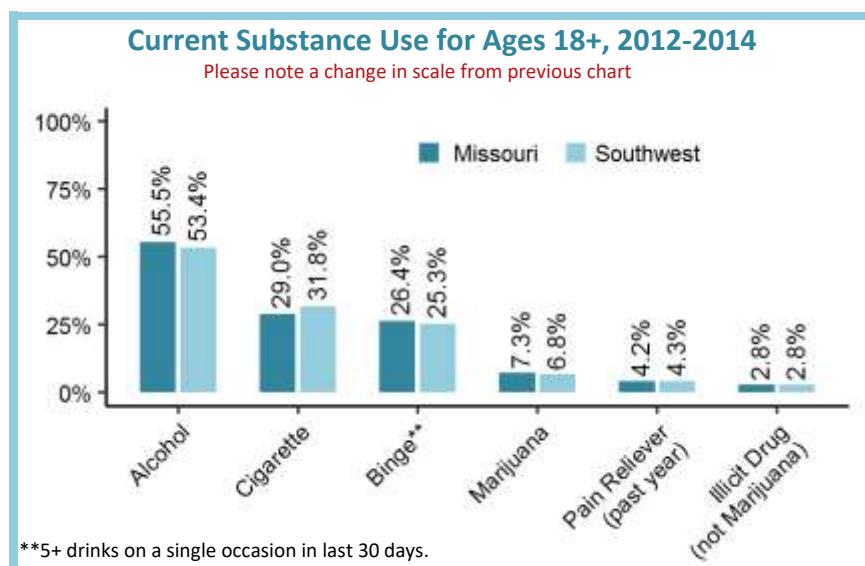
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Dade County, 17.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 26.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 20.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 51.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 50.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.7. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Dade County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 52.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 51.4% to get e-cigarettes. 32.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 12.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 27.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Dade County, 0.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 24.5% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 87.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 22.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 12.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Dade County youth, approximately 29.8% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Dade County, 22.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 97.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 57.1% of those misusing prescription drugs in Dade County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Dade County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 31 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Dade County had 17 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 171 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dade County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 1 in 2015 to 5 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	5	0	0	10	0	1



Mental Health Data for Dade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 27 Dade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Dade County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	31	27
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	10	9
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	6	*
Mood Disorder	18	13
Psychotic Disorder	6	5

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 51.8% reported feeling sad, 53.2% had changes in sleep, and 49.3% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.4% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Dade County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 13.7% made a plan, and 2.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Dallas County

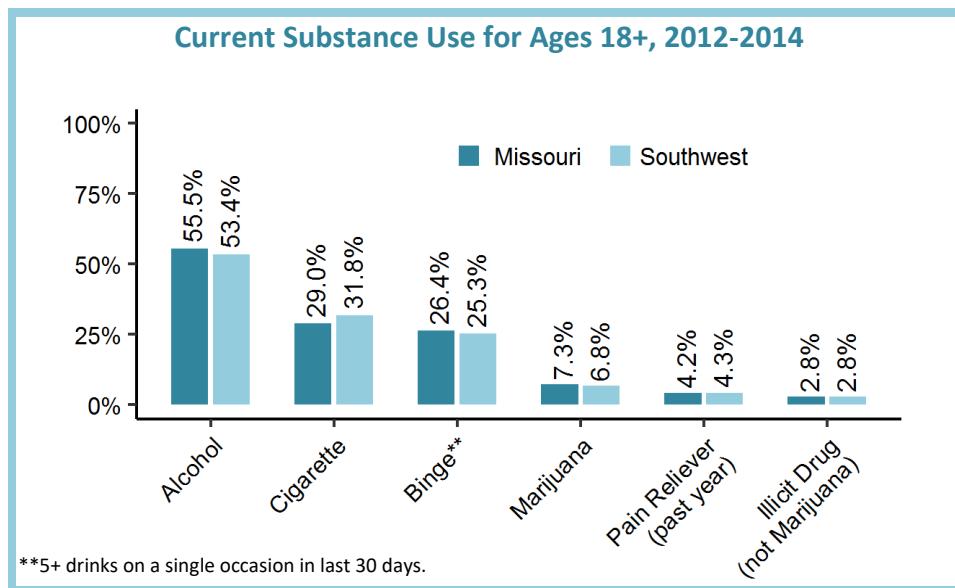
2018



Dallas County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 16,380 in 2016. Dallas County ranks 65 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 18.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$36,178.

Substance Use in Dallas County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Dallas County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 30 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 61 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 14 were primarily due to alcohol, 18 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Dallas County had 27 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 79 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dallas County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 8 in 2015 to 15 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	2	8	5	2	10	0	0

Mental Health Data for Dallas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 102 Dallas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Dallas County			In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	87	102	In 2016, 4 Dallas County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Adjustment Disorder	8	*		
Anxiety Disorder	36	51		
Developmental Disorder	*	*		
Impulse Control Disorder	12	15		
Mood Disorder	50	62		
Psychotic Disorder	24	22		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>

Behavioral Health Profile

Daviess County

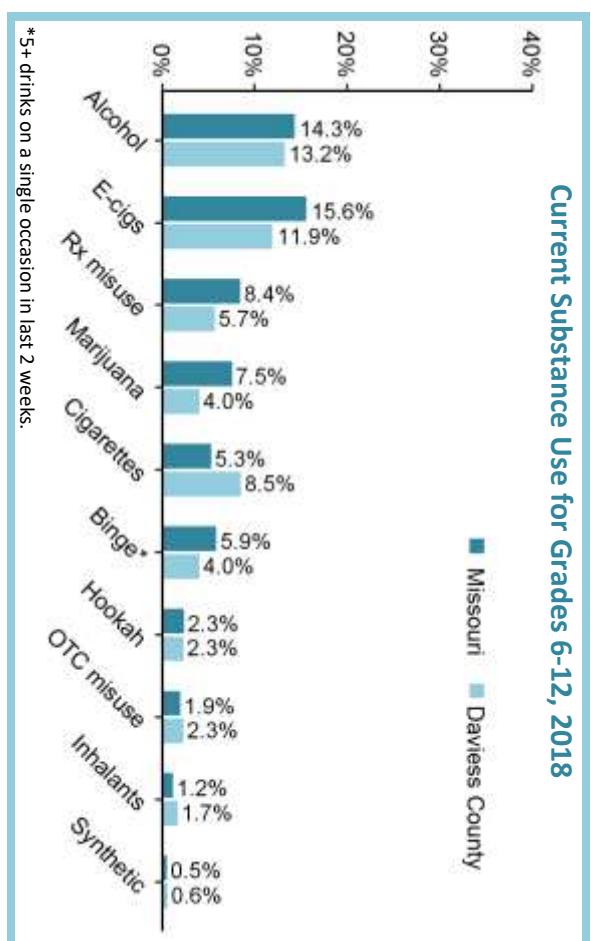
2018



Daviess County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 8,233 in 2016. Daviess County ranks 99 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$43,519.

Substance Use in Daviess County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



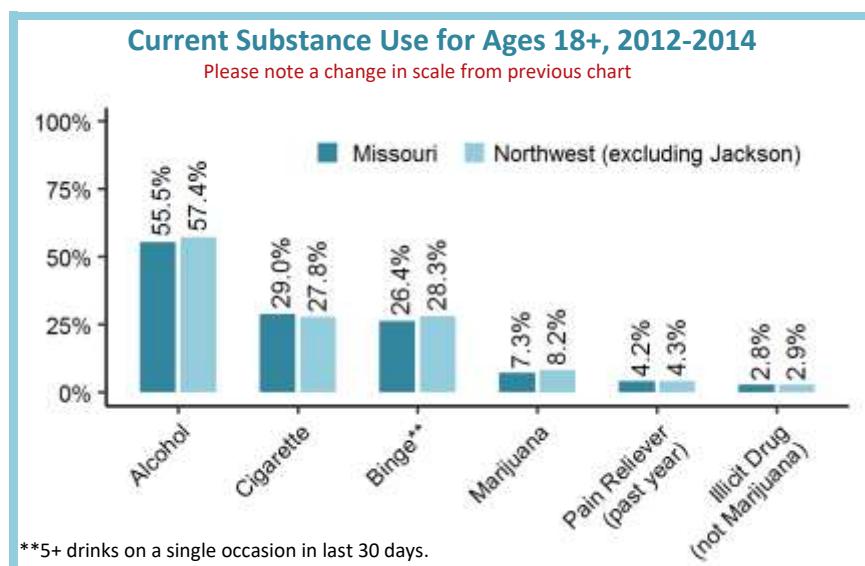
*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Daviess County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 43.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 37.1% to get e-cigarettes. 32.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 11.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 33.7% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Daviess County, 4.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 26.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 85.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 25.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.3. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Daviess County youth, approximately 29.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Daviess County, 24.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 56.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Daviess County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Daviess County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 41 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, 12 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Daviess County had 39 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 82 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Daviess County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 6 in 2015 to 6 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	1	4	1	2	0	0



Mental Health Data for Daviess County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 121 Daviess County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Daviess County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	109	121
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	59	61
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	18	20
Mood Disorder	77	76
Psychotic Disorder	7	6

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.8% reported feeling sad, 49.4% had changes in sleep, and 51.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 13.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Daviess County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 2.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

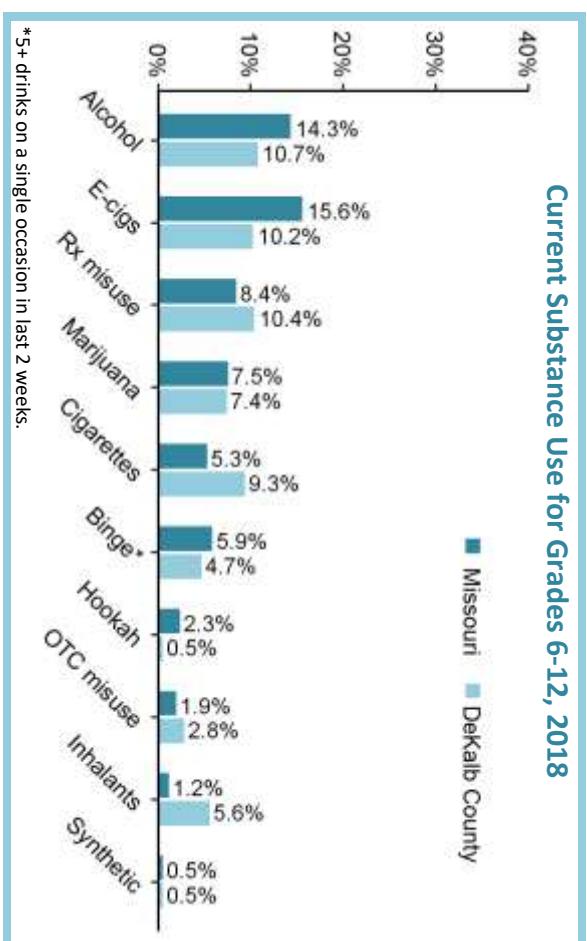
DeKalb County



Dekalb County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 12,505 in 2016. Dekalb County ranks 78 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$46,835.

Substance Use in Dekalb County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



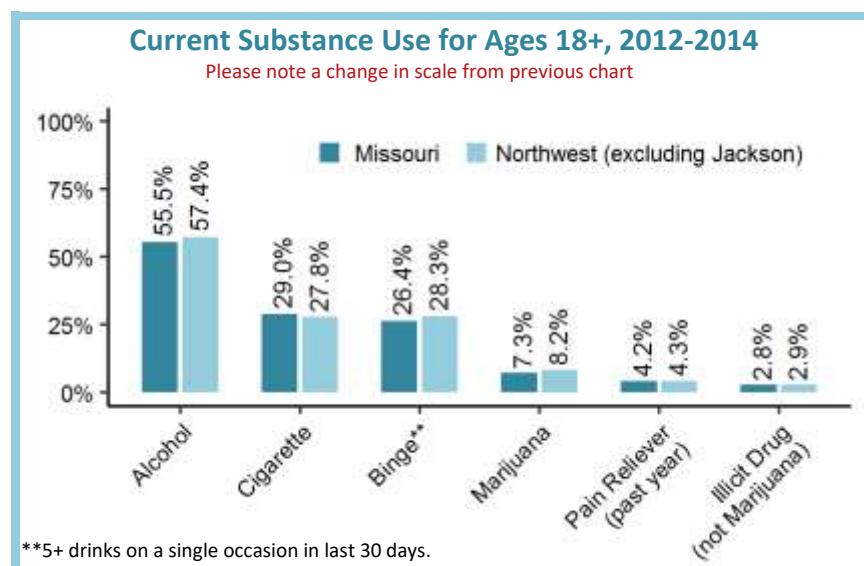
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In DeKalb County, 10.7% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 50.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 30.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 45.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 42.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.5. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Dekalb County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.3. An estimated 46.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 36.0% to get e-cigarettes. 19.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 35.0% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 51.4% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In DeKalb County, 7.4% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 25.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 87.3% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 19.2% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In DeKalb County youth, approximately 30.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In DeKalb County, 27.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 17.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 91.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 81.8% of those misusing prescription drugs in DeKalb County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, DeKalb County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 35 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 12 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, DeKalb County had 41 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 69 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in DeKalb County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 13 in 2015 to 9 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	3	6	0	3	0	5



Mental Health Data for DeKalb County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 69 DeKalb County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in DeKalb County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	65	69
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	29	32
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	8	14
Mood Disorder	43	40
Psychotic Disorder	10	8

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 53.7% reported feeling sad, 51.9% had changes in sleep, and 57.2% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 DeKalb County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 20.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 18.2% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Dent County

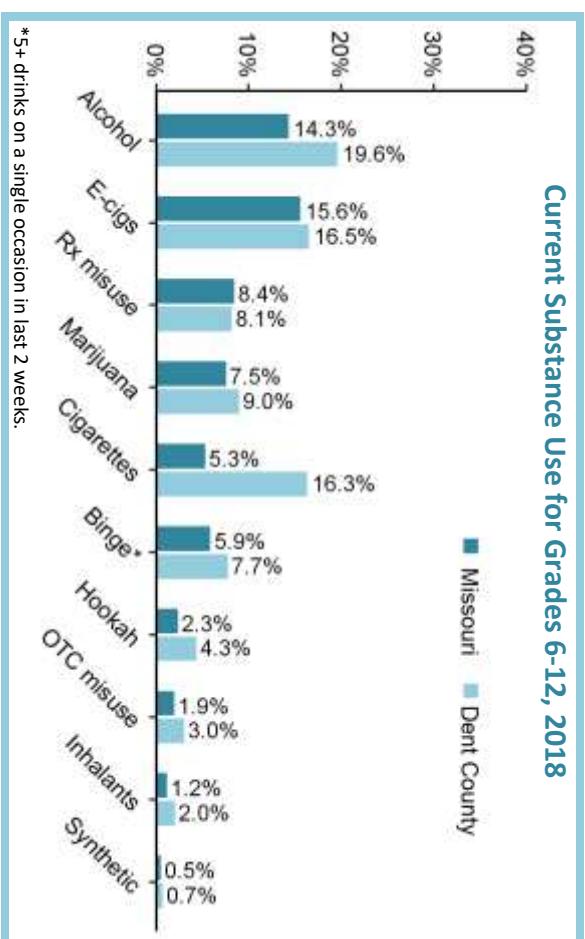
2018



Dent County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 15,425 in 2016. Dent County ranks 68 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 19.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$38,722.

Substance Use in Dent County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



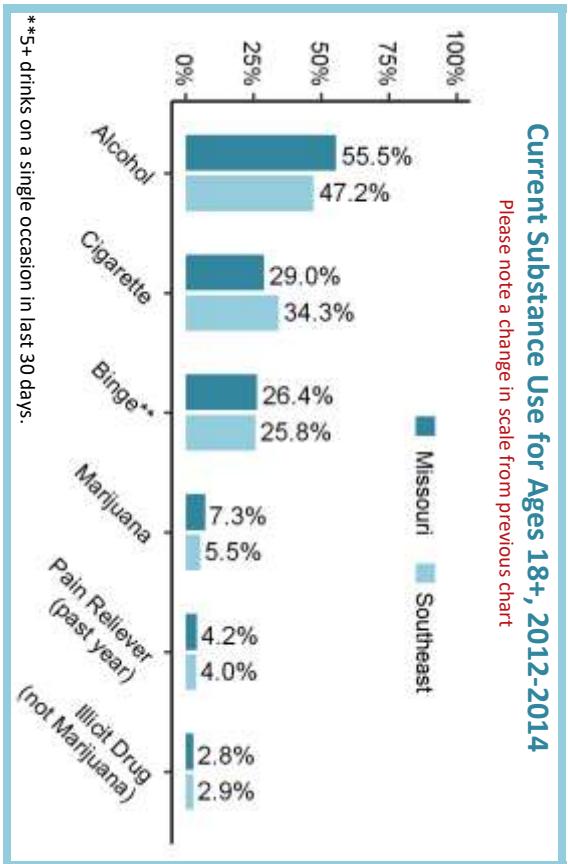
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Dent County, 19.6% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 48.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 42.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 48.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 49.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.6. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Dent County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 46.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 43.3% to get e-cigarettes. 42.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 25.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 51.3% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Dent County, 9.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 34.1% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 77.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 37.8% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Dent County youth, approximately 41.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Dent County, 26.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 92.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 53.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Dent County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Dent County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 35 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 134 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 35 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Dent County had 64 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 83 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dent County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 17 in 2015 to 26 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
26	0	14	12	0	20	0
						8



Mental Health Data for Dent County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 253 Dent County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Dent County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	259	253
Adjustment Disorder	8	11
Anxiety Disorder	179	176
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	42	43
Mood Disorder	183	172
Psychotic Disorder	25	19

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 60.1% reported feeling sad, 57.1% had changes in sleep, and 54.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Dent County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Douglas County

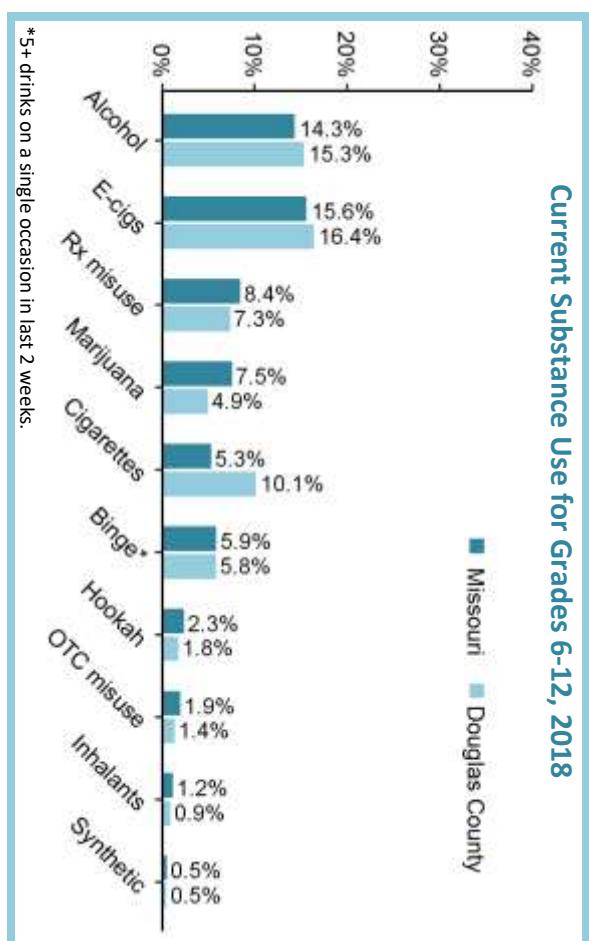
2018



Douglas County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,352 in 2016. Douglas County ranks 76 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 19.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$33,121.

Substance Use in Douglas County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Douglas County, 15.3% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 33.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 26.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 49.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 44.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

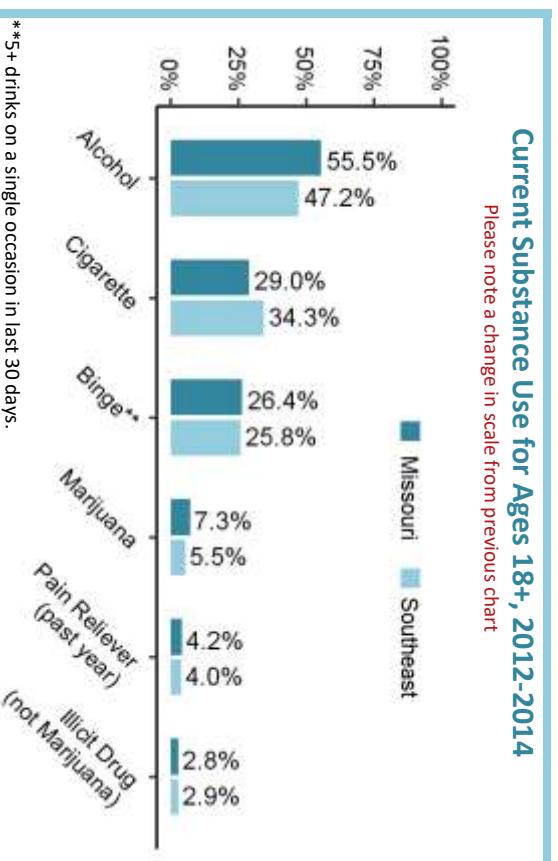
The average age of first alcohol use is 13.0. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Douglas County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.5. An estimated 51.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 47.4% to get e-cigarettes. 40.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 21.0% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.7% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Douglas County, 4.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 32.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 28.9% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Douglas County youth, approximately 28.2% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Douglas County, 20.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 38.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Douglas County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014
Please note a change in scale from previous chart



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Douglas County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 6 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 45 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Douglas County had 28 DWI arrests, 15 liquor law violations and 241 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Douglas County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 14 in 2015 to 14 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
14	0	7	7	0	9	1	4



Mental Health Data for Douglas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 62 Douglas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Douglas County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	58	62
Adjustment Disorder	*	7
Anxiety Disorder	34	40
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	9	7
Mood Disorder	37	40
Psychotic Disorder	5	6

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 72.2% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 53.1% reported feeling sad, 55.9% had changes in sleep, and 48.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 14.4% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 7 Douglas County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.7% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Dunklin County

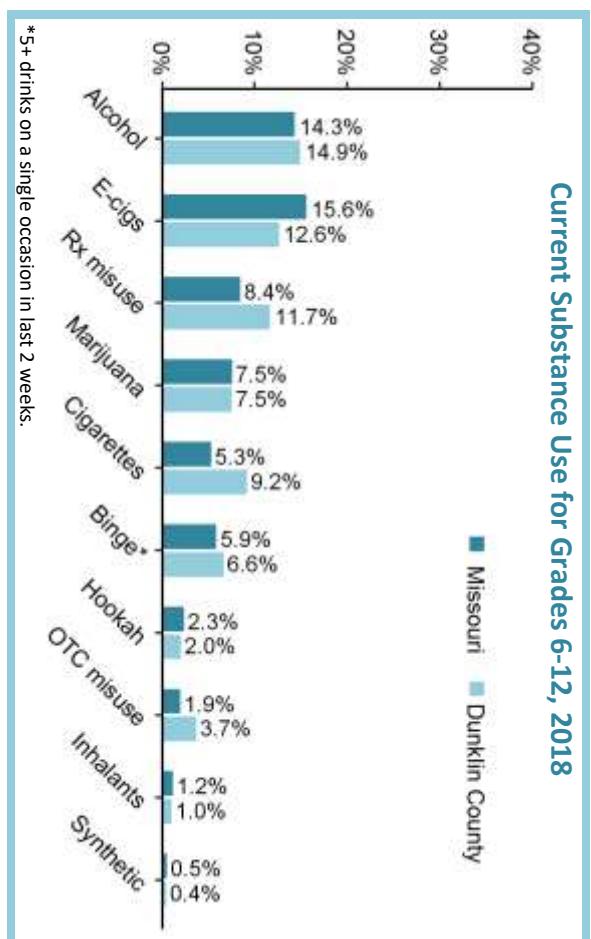
2018



Dunklin County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 30,556 in 2016. Dunklin County ranks 38 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 27.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$33,237.

Substance Use in Dunklin County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



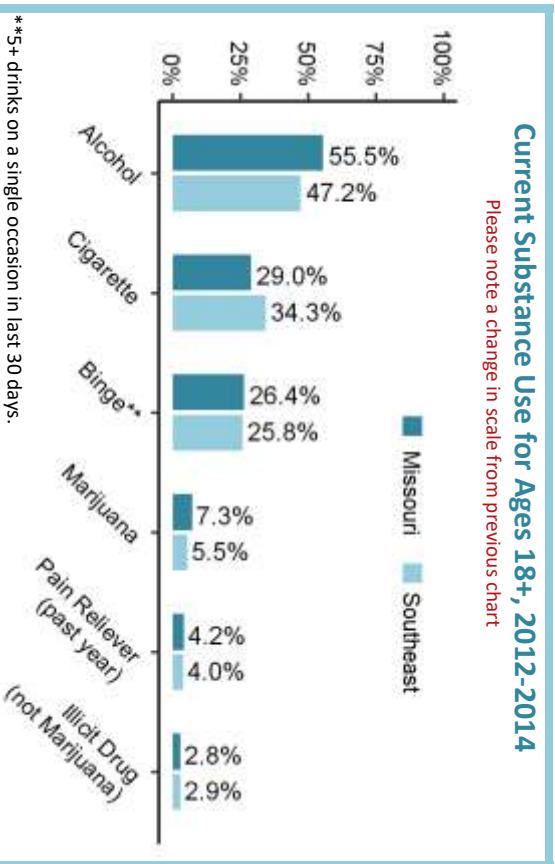
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Dunklin County, 14.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 37.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 26.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 45.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 46.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Dunklin County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.3. An estimated 47.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 42.7% to get e-cigarettes. 30.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 21.7% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 46.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Dunklin County, 7.5% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 36.1% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 78.0% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 34.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Dunklin County youth, approximately 38.0% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Dunklin County, 29.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 91.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 58.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Dunklin County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Dunklin County residents had a total of 28 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 34 alcohol-related and 74 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 302 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 59 were primarily due to alcohol, 75 were primarily due to marijuana, and 16 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Dunklin County had 160 DWI arrests, 16 liquor law violations and 351 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Dunklin County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 21 in 2015 to 21 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	2	10	9	3	16	0	8



Mental Health Data for Dunklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 760 Dunklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Dunklin County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	914	760
Adjustment Disorder	31	23
Anxiety Disorder	199	220
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	97	76
Mood Disorder	538	453
Psychotic Disorder	133	125

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.2% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 58.1% reported feeling sad, 58.9% had changes in sleep, and 57.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 3 Dunklin County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.7% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Franklin County

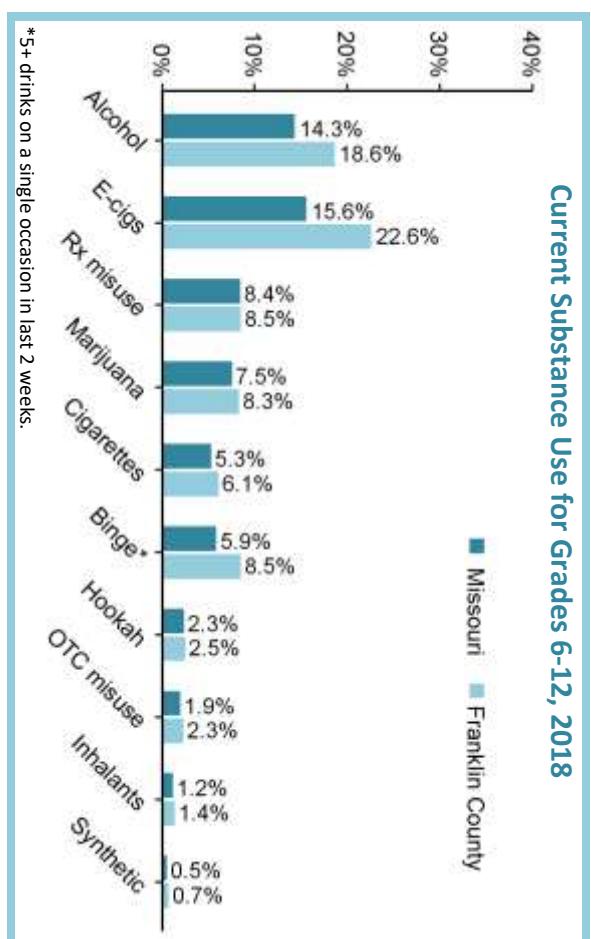
2018



Franklin County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 102,754 in 2016. Franklin County ranks 11 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 10.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$55,496.

Substance Use in Franklin County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



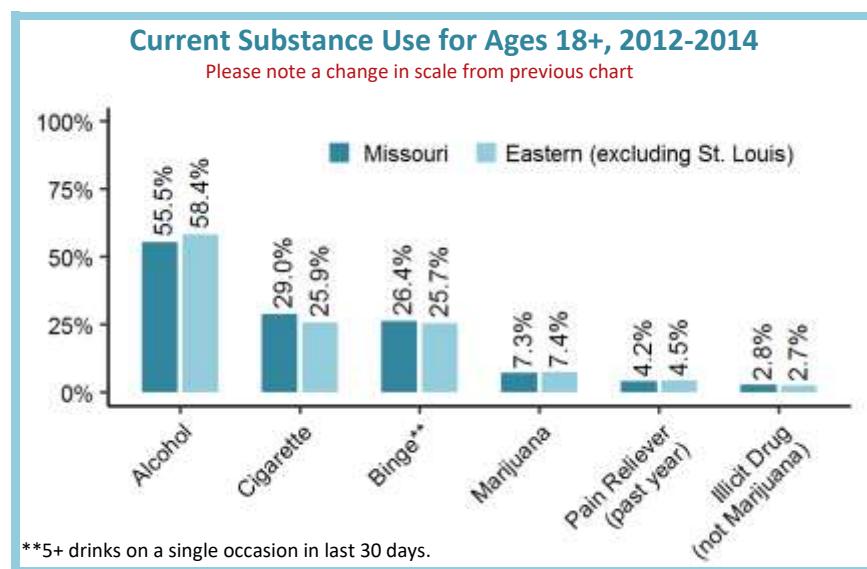
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Franklin County, 18.6% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 42.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 24.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 55.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 51.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.1. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Eastern region, approximately 58.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Franklin County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 48.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 53.8% to get e-cigarettes. 29.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 45.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Eastern region, 25.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Franklin County, 8.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 38.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 77.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 39.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.3. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Franklin County youth, approximately 35.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Franklin County, 28.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.5% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 49.7% of those misusing prescription drugs in Franklin County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.5% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Franklin County residents had a total of 70 alcohol-related and 148 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 205 alcohol-related and 284 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 421 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 115 were primarily due to alcohol, 66 were primarily due to marijuana, and 17 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Franklin County had 573 DWI arrests, 38 liquor law violations and 499 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Franklin County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 114 in 2015 to 122 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
122	4	56	62	6	73	5	22



Mental Health Data for Franklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 1219 Franklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Franklin County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	1,349	1,219
Adjustment Disorder	36	26
Anxiety Disorder	658	537
Developmental Disorder	38	13
Impulse Control Disorder	341	286
Mood Disorder	873	765
Psychotic Disorder	171	164

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Eastern Missouri, 17.9% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.4% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 57.1% reported feeling sad, 57.1% had changes in sleep, and 59.6% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.3% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 29 Franklin County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.7% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Gasconade County

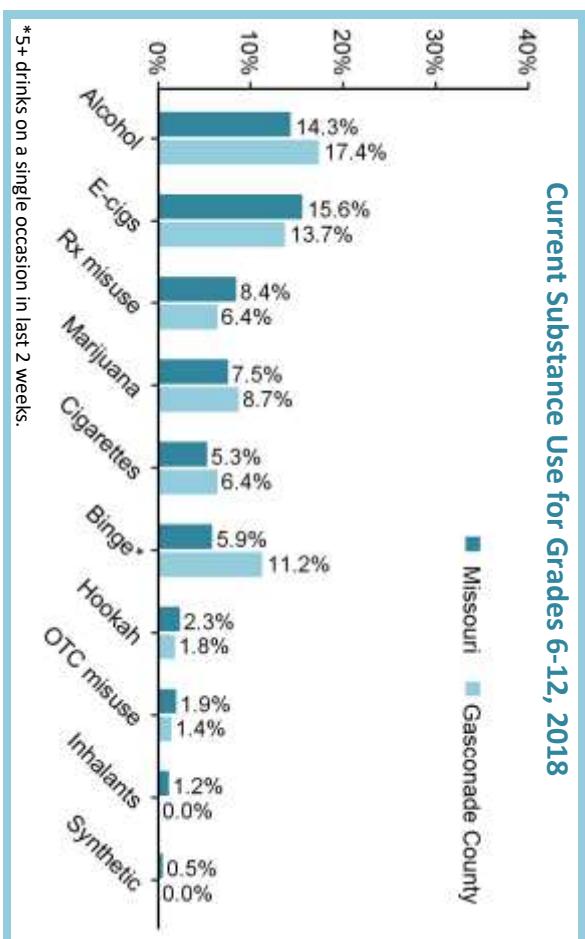
2018



Gasconade County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 14,750 in 2016. Gasconade County ranks 71 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 12.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$48,593.

Substance Use in Gasconade County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



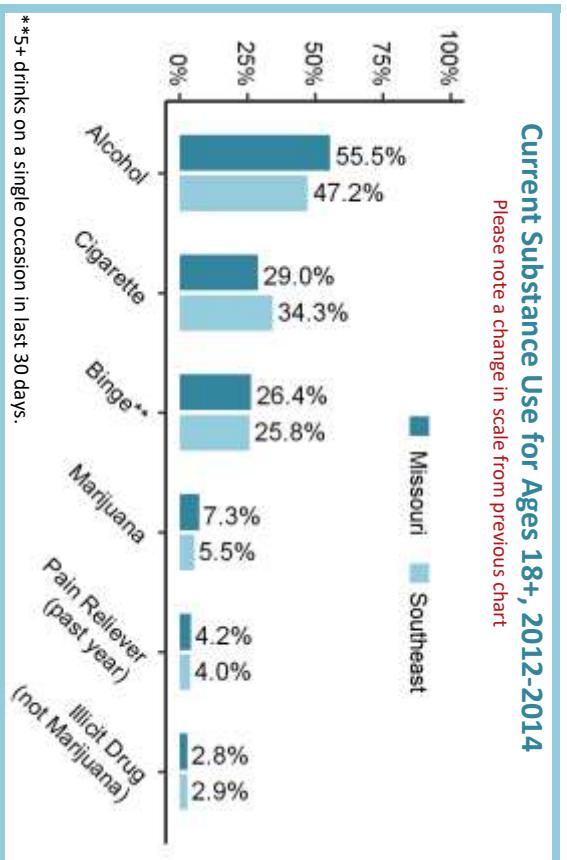
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Gasconade County, 17.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 31.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 31.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 51.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 50.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Gasconade County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 38.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.8% to get e-cigarettes. 30.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.0% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 42.8% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Gasconade County, 8.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 30.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 79.9% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 36.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Gasconade County youth, approximately 33.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Gasconade County, 12.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 18.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 98.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 61.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Gasconade County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Gasconade County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 24 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 79 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Gasconade County had 58 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 53 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Gasconade County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 22 in 2015 to 15 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
15	3	5	7	3	9	1
						2



Mental Health Data for Gasconade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 158 Gasconade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Gasconade County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	133	158
Adjustment Disorder	11	11
Anxiety Disorder	78	90
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	35	36
Mood Disorder	98	113
Psychotic Disorder	18	22

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 81.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 64.4% reported feeling sad, 71.0% had changes in sleep, and 61.8% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 24.0% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Gasconade County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.7% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Gentry County

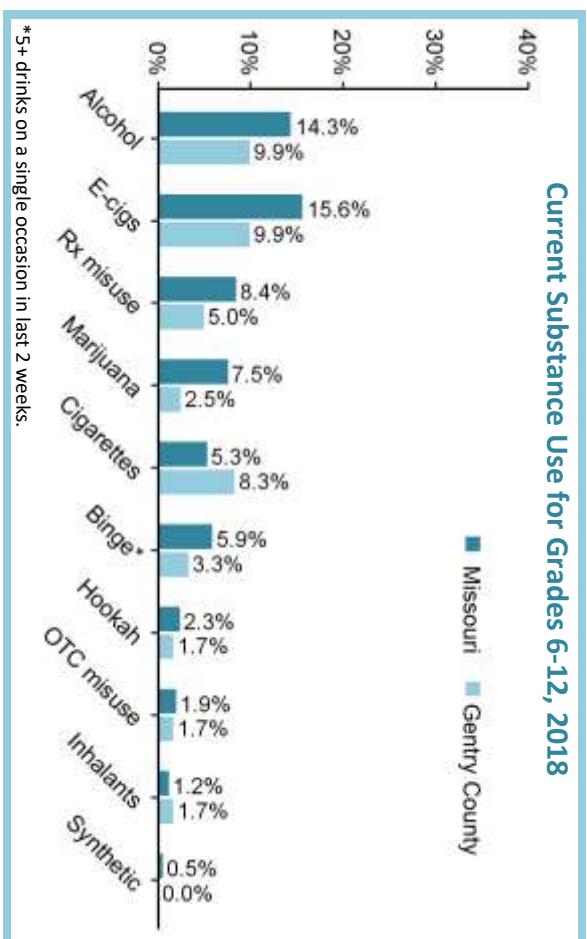
2018



Gentry County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 6,637 in 2016. Gentry County ranks 103 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 14.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$42,402.

Substance Use in Gentry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



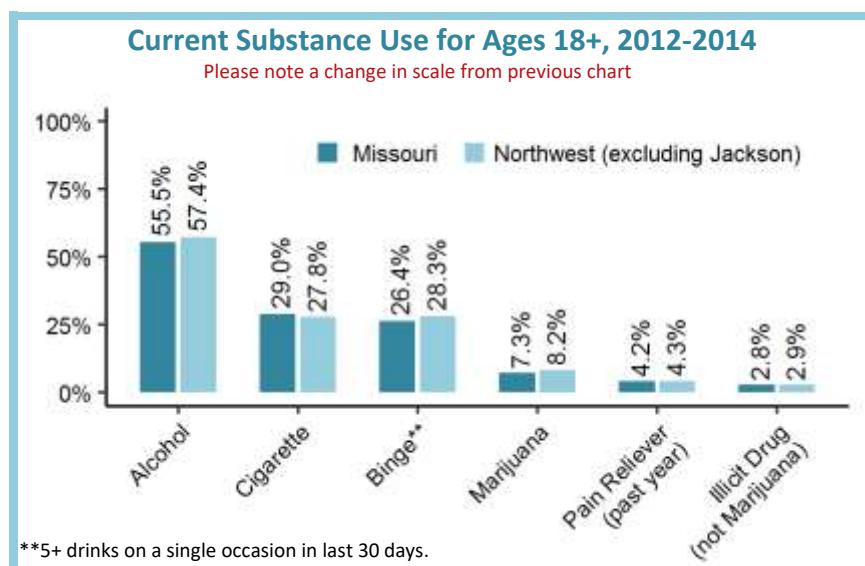
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Gentry County, 9.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 35.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 22.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 49.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 39.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.1. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Gentry County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.8. An estimated 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 37.5% to get e-cigarettes. 29.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 21.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.8% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Gentry County, 2.5% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 24.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 89.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 20.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.2. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Gentry County youth, approximately 25.0% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Gentry County, 23.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.8% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 55.6% of those misusing prescription drugs in Gentry County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Gentry County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 13 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 26 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Gentry County had 18 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 13 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Gentry County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5 in 2015 to 2 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	1	1	0	1	0	6



Mental Health Data for Gentry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 40 Gentry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Gentry County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	38	40
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	19	20
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	8	10
Mood Disorder	29	26
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 54.1% reported feeling sad, 51.2% had changes in sleep, and 54.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 14.8% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 0 Gentry County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.3% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Greene County

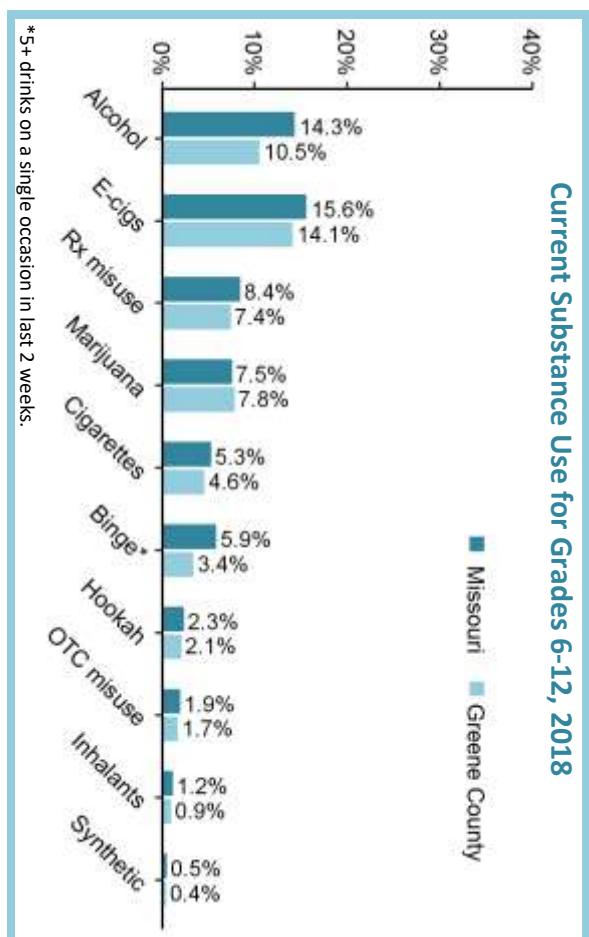
2018



Greene County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 287,881 in 2016. Greene County ranks 5 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$42,802.

Substance Use in Greene County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



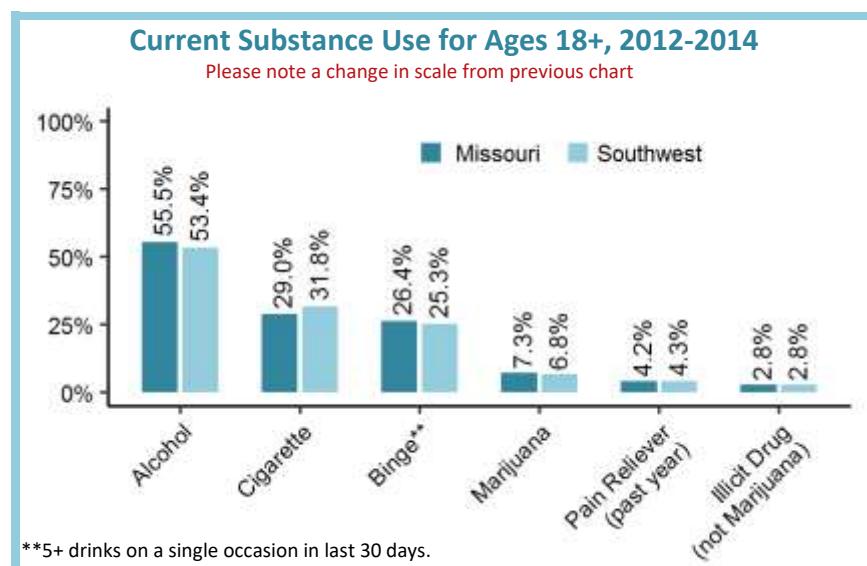
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Greene County, 10.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 32.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 17.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 47.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 38.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Greene County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 43.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 45.9% to get e-cigarettes. 23.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 13.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 39.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Greene County, 7.8% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 39.0% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 76.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 36.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Greene County youth, approximately 38.2% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Greene County, 27.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 54.8% of those misusing prescription drugs in Greene County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Greene County residents had a total of 303 alcohol-related and 216 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1395 alcohol-related and 1110 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 1877 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 665 were primarily due to alcohol, 319 were primarily due to marijuana, and 50 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Greene County had 1265 DWI arrests, 386 liquor law violations and 1819 drug-related arrests. There were 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Greene County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 299 in 2015 to 277 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
277	7	107	163	8	167	5	64



Mental Health Data for Greene County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 3157 Greene County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Greene County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	2,541	3,157
Adjustment Disorder	110	152
Anxiety Disorder	1407	1,822
Developmental Disorder	78	77
Impulse Control Disorder	401	562
Mood Disorder	1,698	2,051
Psychotic Disorder	662	696

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.1% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 59.2% reported feeling sad, 57.5% had changes in sleep, and 59.3% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 21.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 54 Greene County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 18.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Grundy County

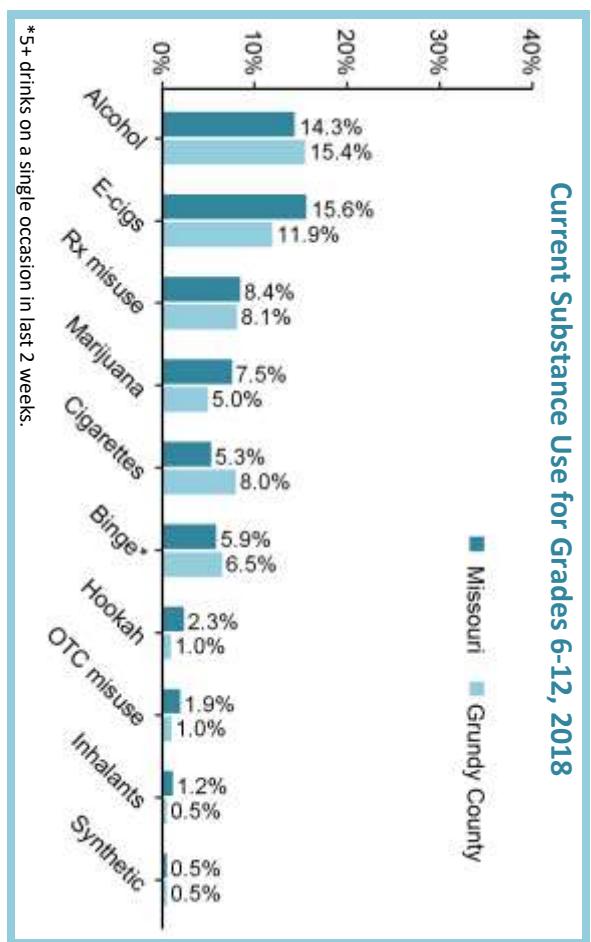
2018



Grundy County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 10,080 in 2016. Grundy County ranks 88 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$40,303.

Substance Use in Grundy County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



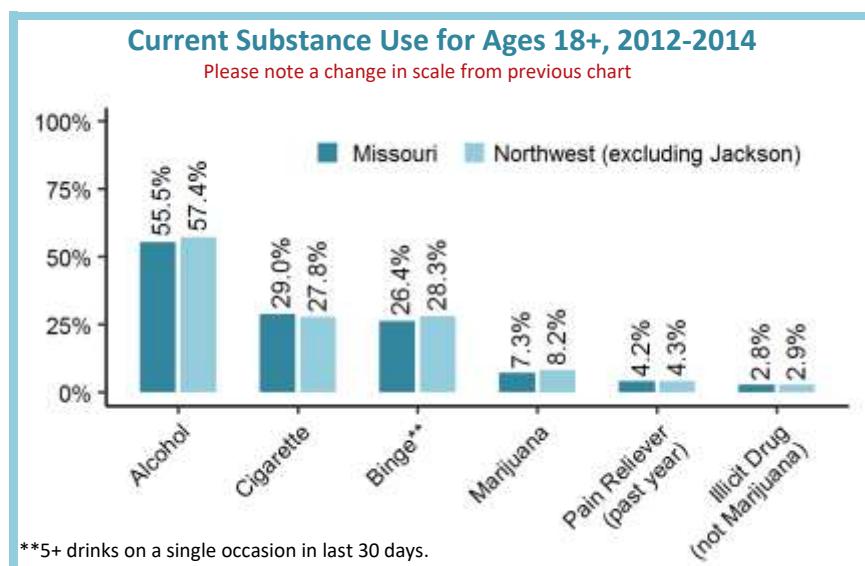
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Grundy County, 15.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 32.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 19.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 50.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 49.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Grundy County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.9. An estimated 48.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 41.6% to get e-cigarettes. 29.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 11.8% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 35.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Grundy County, 5.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 32.0% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 88.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 30.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Grundy County youth, approximately 27.0% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Grundy County, 29.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.0% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 50.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Grundy County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Grundy County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 91 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 27 were primarily due to alcohol, 26 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Grundy County had 42 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 46 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Grundy County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 13 in 2015 to 6 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0



Mental Health Data for Grundy County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 454 Grundy County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Grundy County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	374	454
Adjustment Disorder	16	14
Anxiety Disorder	173	205
Developmental Disorder	6	5
Impulse Control Disorder	71	71
Mood Disorder	236	265
Psychotic Disorder	36	42

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 50.7% reported feeling sad, 54.9% had changes in sleep, and 56.0% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 3 Grundy County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.4% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Harrison County

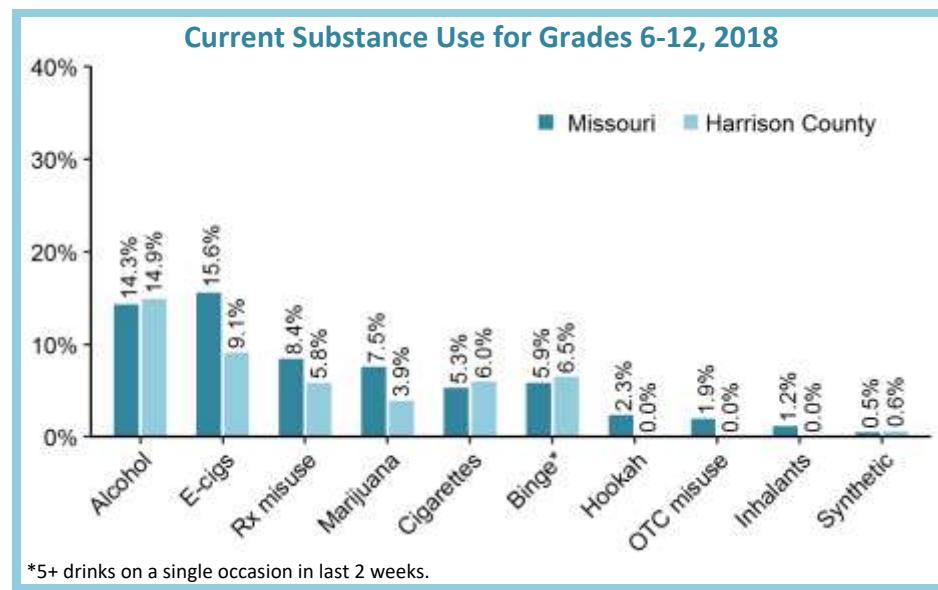
2018



Harrison County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 8,590 in 2016. Harrison County ranks 97 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 18.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$39,021.

Substance Use in Harrison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



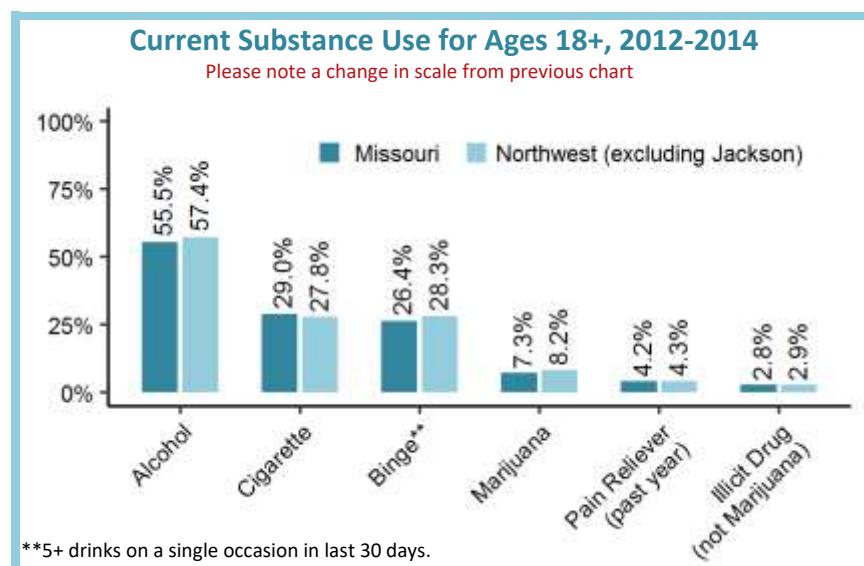
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Harrison County, 14.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 31.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 16.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 36.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 36.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Harrison County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.1. An estimated 41.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 33.8% to get e-cigarettes. 19.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.6% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 35.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Harrison County, 3.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 20.8% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 87.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 20.8% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Harrison County youth, approximately 24.7% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Harrison County, 13.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 6.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 71.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Harrison County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Harrison County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 36 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Harrison County had 45 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 71 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Harrison County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 7 in 2015 to 8 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	8	0	0	12	0	1



Mental Health Data for Harrison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 177 Harrison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Harrison County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	138	177
Adjustment Disorder	*	10
Anxiety Disorder	81	92
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	24	32
Mood Disorder	104	112
Psychotic Disorder	12	13

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 47.4% reported feeling sad, 51.0% had changes in sleep, and 53.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 13.8% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Harrison County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 5.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 5.3% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Henry County

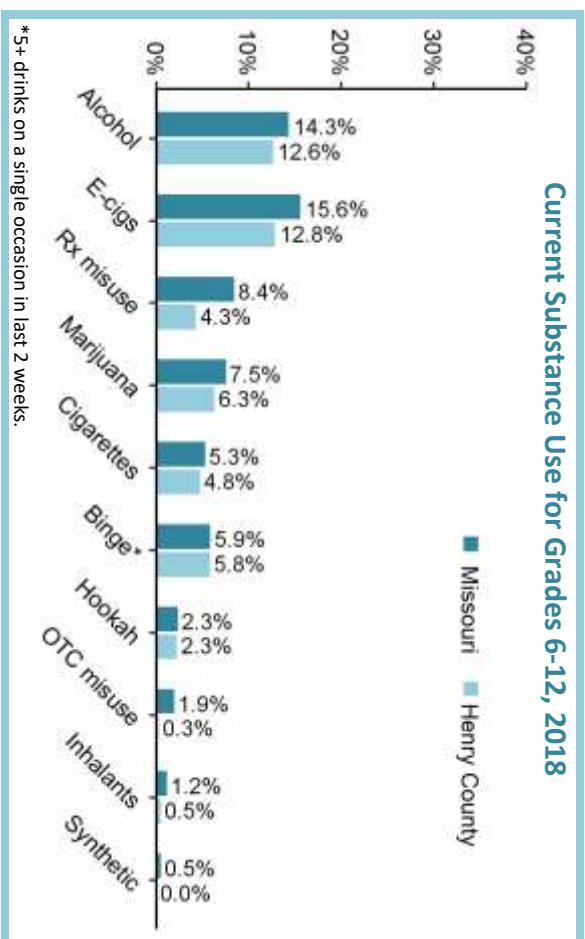
2018



Henry County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 21,617 in 2016. Henry County ranks 52 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 20.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$42,607.

Substance Use in Henry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



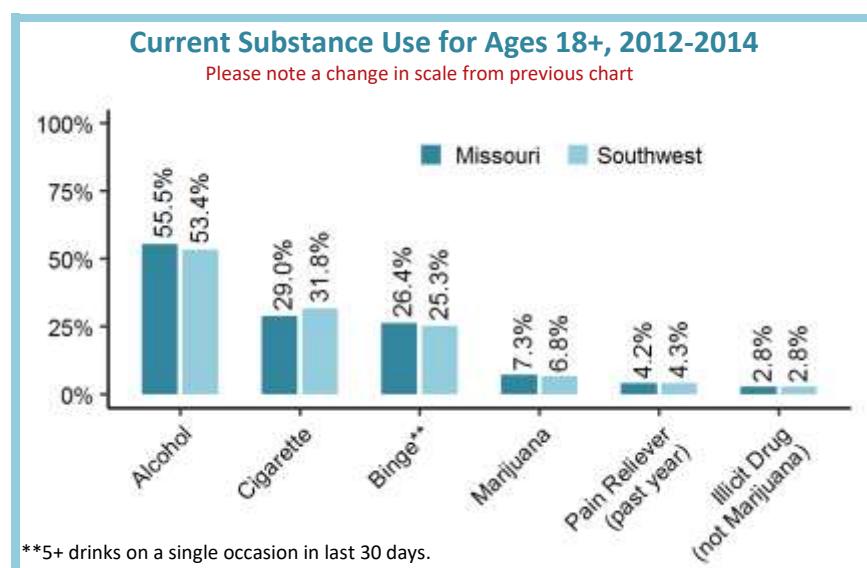
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Henry County, 12.6% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 38.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 22.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 48.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 40.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.7. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Henry County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 43.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.6% to get e-cigarettes. 28.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 16.8% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.0% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Henry County, 6.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 35.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 84.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 28.8% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.2. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Henry County youth, approximately 26.7% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Henry County, 28.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.5% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 63.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Henry County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Henry County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 68 alcohol-related and 68 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 187 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 45 were primarily due to alcohol, 53 were primarily due to marijuana, and 25 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Henry County had 81 DWI arrests, 22 liquor law violations and 228 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Henry County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 19 in 2015 to 21 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	0	10	11	0	16	0	6



Mental Health Data for Henry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 481 Henry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Henry County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	470	481
Adjustment Disorder	31	26
Anxiety Disorder	306	314
Developmental Disorder	5	5
Impulse Control Disorder	75	76
Mood Disorder	343	348
Psychotic Disorder	66	70

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.2% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 58.2% reported feeling sad, 61.7% had changes in sleep, and 60.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Henry County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 19.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 14.0% made a plan, and 0.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Hickory County

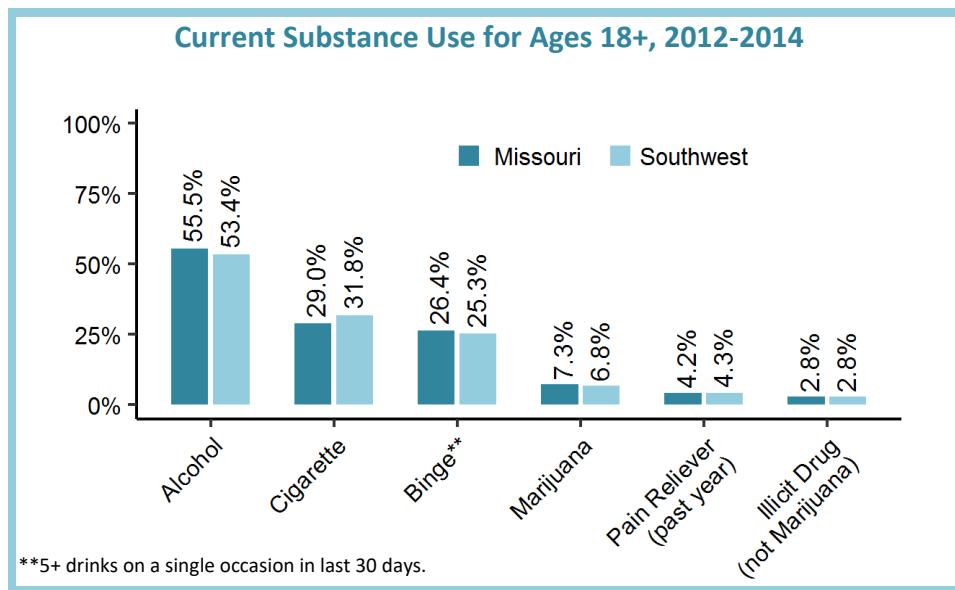
2018



Hickory County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 9,374 in 2016. Hickory County ranks 90 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.6%. This was higher than than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 19.3% which was higher than than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$33,649.

Substance Use in Hickory County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Hickory County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 24 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Hickory County had 29 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 37 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Hickory County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2015 to 8 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	1	3	4	1	4	0	0

Mental Health Data for Hickory County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 26 Hickory County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Hickory County			In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Total	26	26	
Adjustment Disorder	*	*	
Anxiety Disorder	14	14	
Developmental Disorder	0	*	
Impulse Control Disorder	9	8	
Mood Disorder	22	18	In 2016, 2 Hickory County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	0	*	

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Holt County

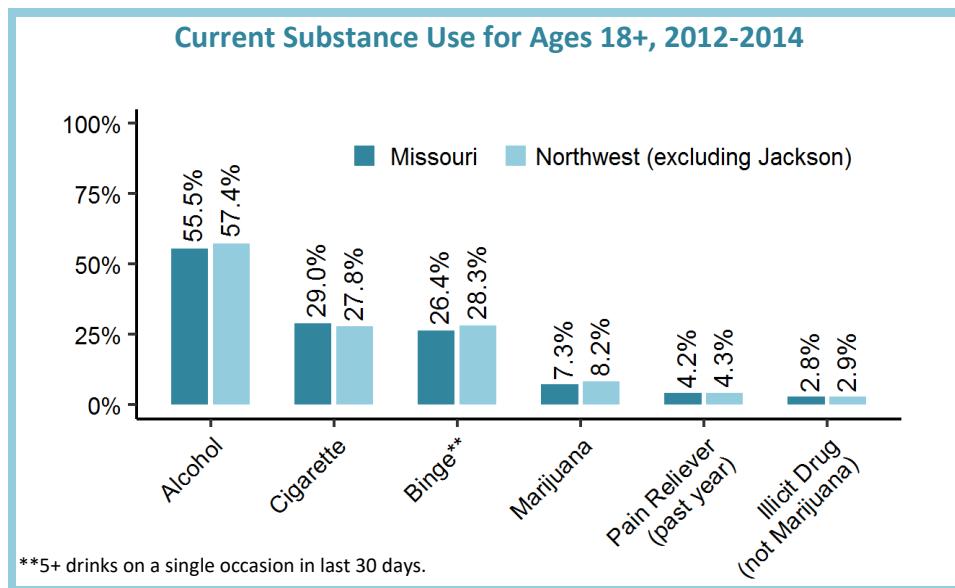
2018



Holt County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 4,479 in 2016. Holt County ranks 112 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.3%. This was lower than than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 14.1% which was higher than than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$42,240.

Substance Use in Holt County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Holt County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 16 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of less than 5 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Holt County had 30 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 64 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Holt County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5 in 2015 to 4 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	1	1	2	1	2	0	0

Mental Health Data for Holt County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 29 Holt County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Holt County			In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	36	29		
Adjustment Disorder	*	*		
Anxiety Disorder	13	17		
Developmental Disorder	*	0		
Impulse Control Disorder	10	7		
Mood Disorder	23	21	In 2016, 0 Holt County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Psychotic Disorder	6	*		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Howard County

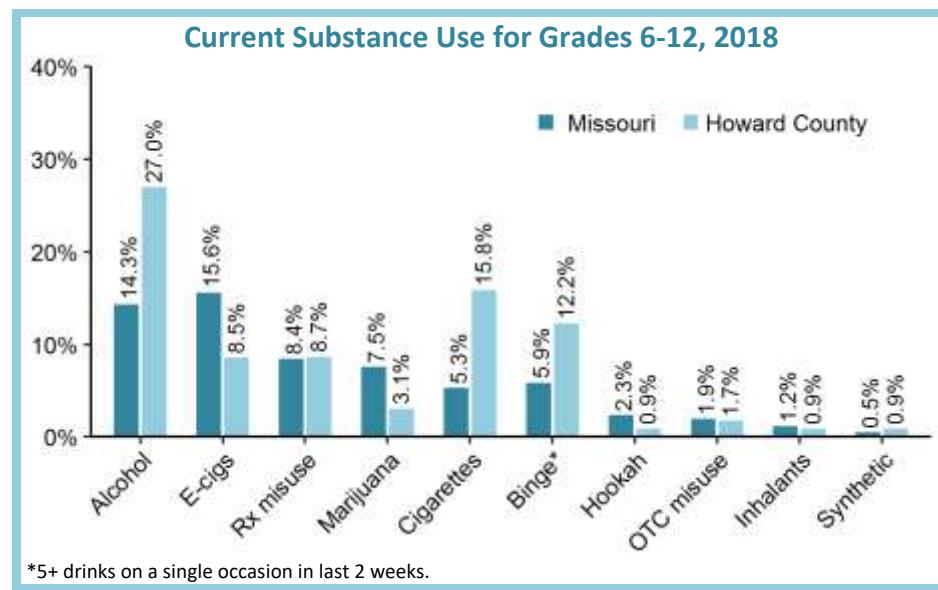
2018



Howard County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 10,062 in 2016. Howard County ranks 89 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$48,518.

Substance Use in Howard County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



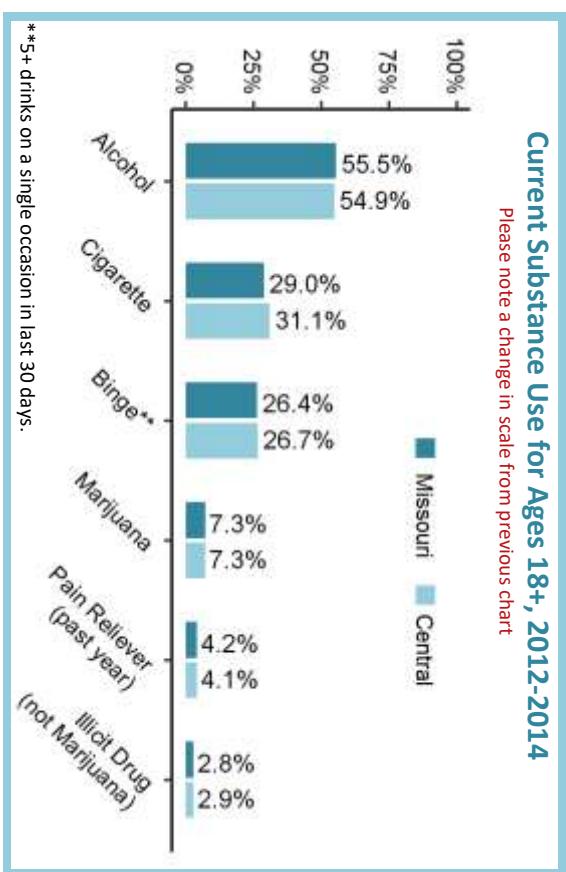
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Howard County, 27.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 45.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 32.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 49.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 52.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.8. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Howard County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.5. An estimated 50.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.9% to get e-cigarettes. 38.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 19.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 41.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Howard County, 3.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 26.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 80.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 34.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 15.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Howard County youth, approximately 35.7% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Howard County, 21.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 9.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 28.6% of those misusing prescription drugs in Howard County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Howard County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 62 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 20 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Howard County had 28 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 89 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Howard County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 9 in 2015 to 9 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	6	3	0	13	0	1



Mental Health Data for Howard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 82 Howard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Howard County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	93	82
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	31	30
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	10	6
Mood Disorder	55	52
Psychotic Disorder	31	21

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.3% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 50.4% reported feeling sad, 50.4% had changes in sleep, and 52.2% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 14.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 3 Howard County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 3.9% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Howell County

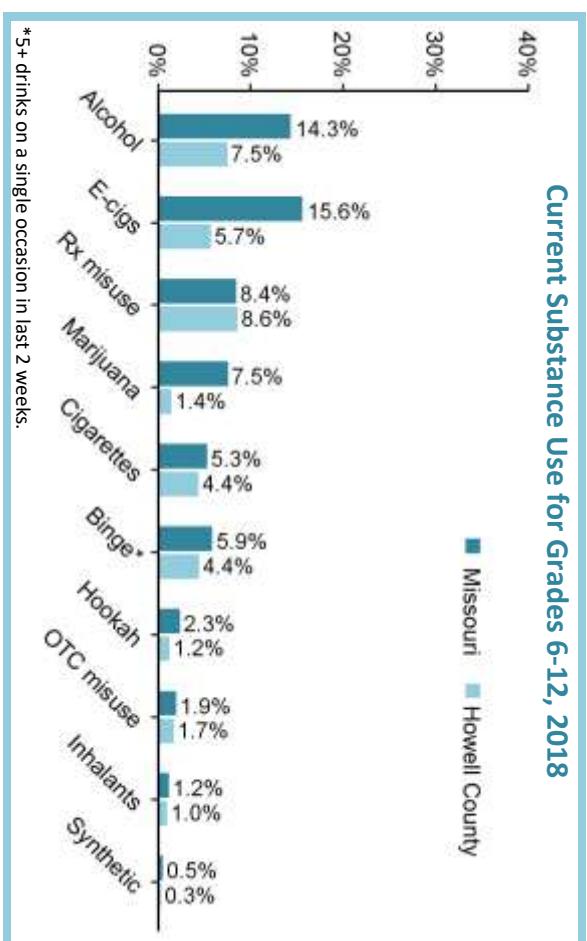
2018



Howell County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 40,140 in 2016. Howell County ranks 28 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 20.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$36,323.

Substance Use in Howell County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Howell County, 7.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 37.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 30.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 50.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 40.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 11.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

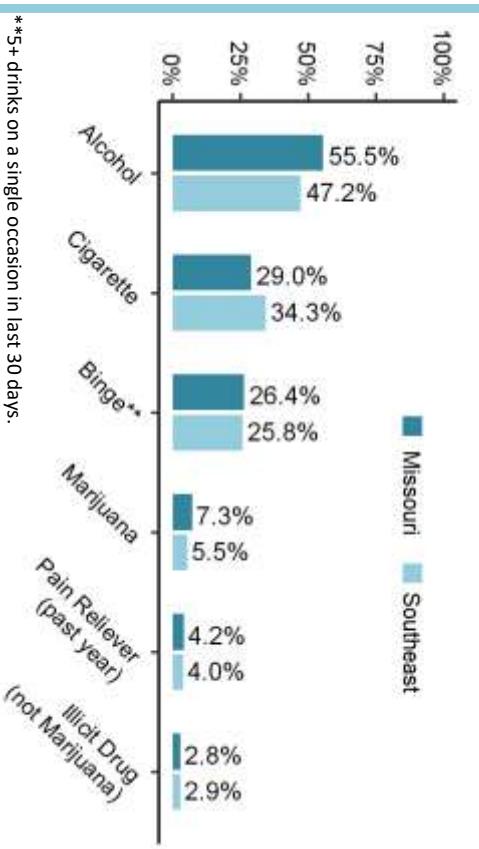
Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Howell County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.8. An estimated 45.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 38.1% to get e-cigarettes. 23.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 19.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 30.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Howell County, 1.4% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 26.9% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 87.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 22.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.6. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Howell County youth, approximately 32.0% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Howell County, 31.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 93.9% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 57.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Howell County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Current Substance Use for Ages 18+, 2012-2014

Please note a change in scale from previous chart



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Howell County residents had a total of 72 alcohol-related and 81 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 60 alcohol-related and 71 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 183 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 58 were primarily due to alcohol, 38 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Howell County had 136 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 494 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Howell County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 30 in 2015 to 32 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
32	2	13	17	2	16
				Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
				1	12



Mental Health Data for Howell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 965 Howell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Howell County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	1,014	965
Adjustment Disorder	76	63
Anxiety Disorder	550	531
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	147	118
Mood Disorder	624	634
Psychotic Disorder	86	71

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 53.9% reported feeling sad, 59.6% had changes in sleep, and 54.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.6% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 6 Howell County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.6% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Iron County

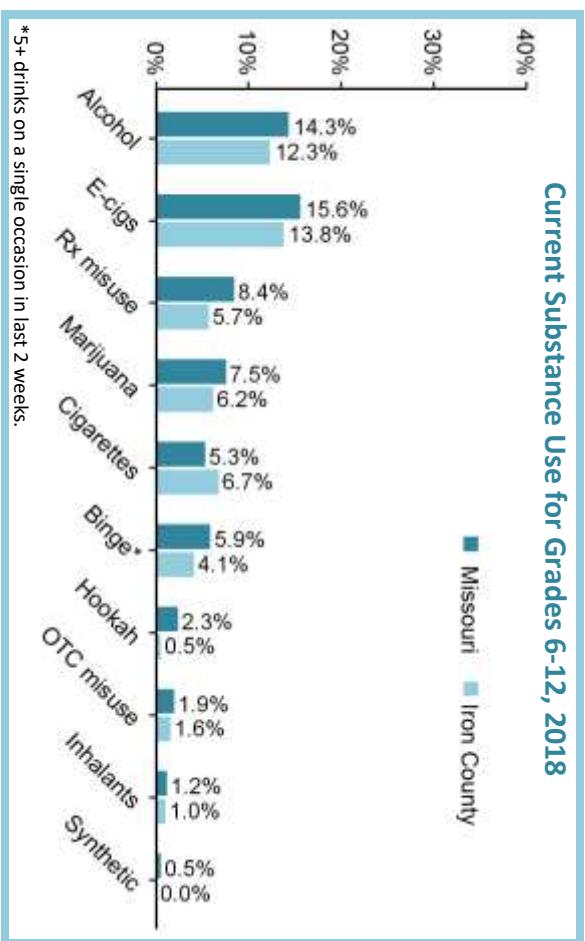
2018



Iron County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 10,147 in 2016. Iron County ranks 86 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 10.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 22.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$34,133.

Substance Use in Iron County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



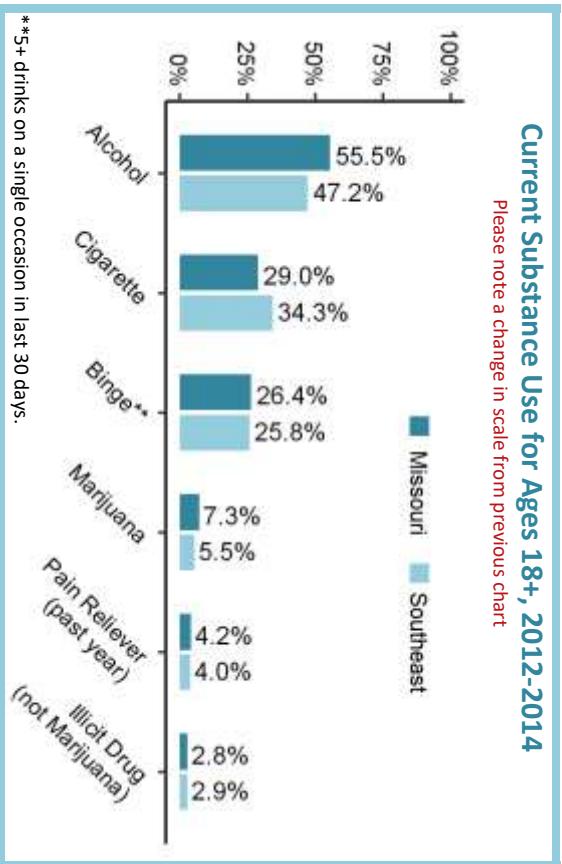
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Iron County, 12.3% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 27.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 23.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 43.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 42.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.3. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Iron County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.7. An estimated 46.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 43.7% to get e-cigarettes. 34.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 16.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.0% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Iron County, 6.2% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 29.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 84.6% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 31.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.4. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Iron County youth, approximately 30.6% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Iron County, 22.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.9% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 45.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Iron County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Iron County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 23 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 76 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 18 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Iron County had 37 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 23 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Iron County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2015 to 19 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	1	11	7	1	13	0	0



Mental Health Data for Iron County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 168 Iron County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Iron County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	166	168
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	41	51
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	14	20
Mood Disorder	89	90
Psychotic Disorder	39	40

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 72.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 53.5% reported feeling sad, 56.6% had changes in sleep, and 55.6% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 21.0% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Iron County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.1% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Jackson County

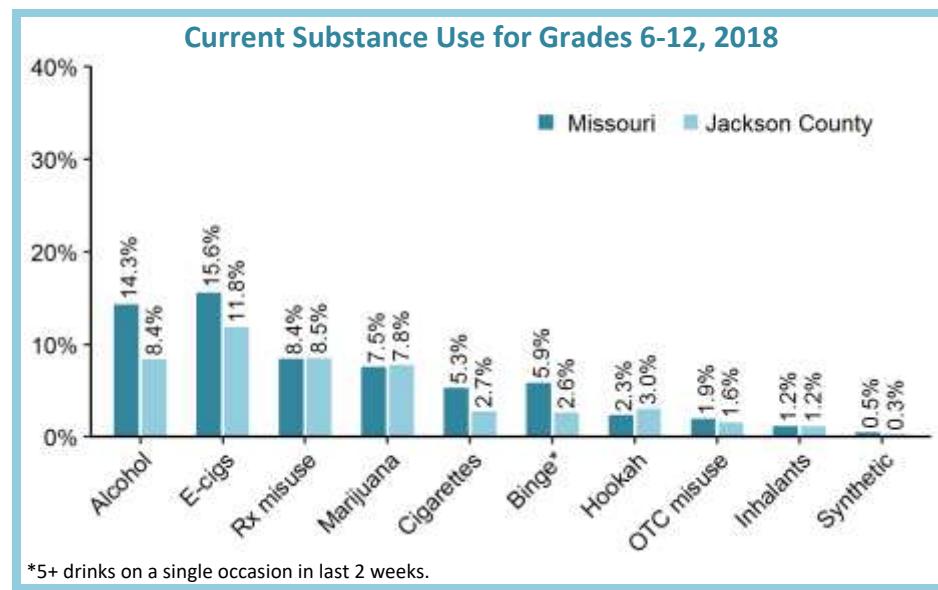
2018



Jackson County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 693,115 in 2016. Jackson County ranks 2 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$50,822.

Substance Use in Jackson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



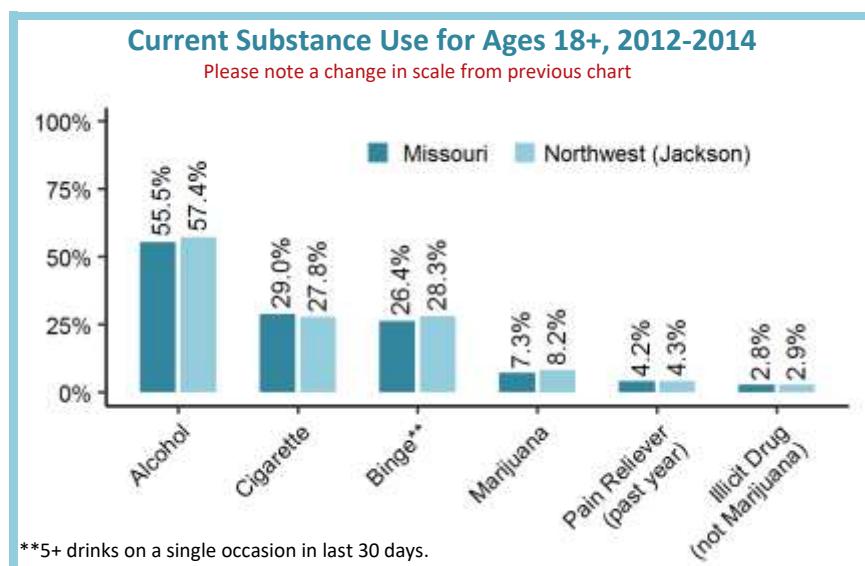
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Jackson County, 8.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 38.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 18.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 48.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 37.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.6. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Jackson County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 37.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.0% to get e-cigarettes. 19.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.6% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 41.4% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Jackson County, 7.8% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 39.8% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 77.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 38.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Jackson County youth, approximately 38.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Jackson County, 28.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.4% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 55.1% of those misusing prescription drugs in Jackson County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Jackson County residents had a total of 817 alcohol-related and 326 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4598 alcohol-related and 1803 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 4666 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 1594 were primarily due to alcohol, 989 were primarily due to marijuana, and 160 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Jackson County had 2933 DWI arrests, 315 liquor law violations and 3838 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Jackson County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 562 in 2015 to 606 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
606	13	226	367	14	328	3	112



Mental Health Data for Jackson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 12722 Jackson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Jackson County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	12,692	12,722
Adjustment Disorder	672	693
Anxiety Disorder	4620	4,476
Developmental Disorder	134	103
Impulse Control Disorder	2001	1848
Mood Disorder	6,932	6,702
Psychotic Disorder	2632	2551

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 69.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 52.3% reported feeling sad, 53.3% had changes in sleep, and 50.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.3% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 133 Jackson County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Jasper County

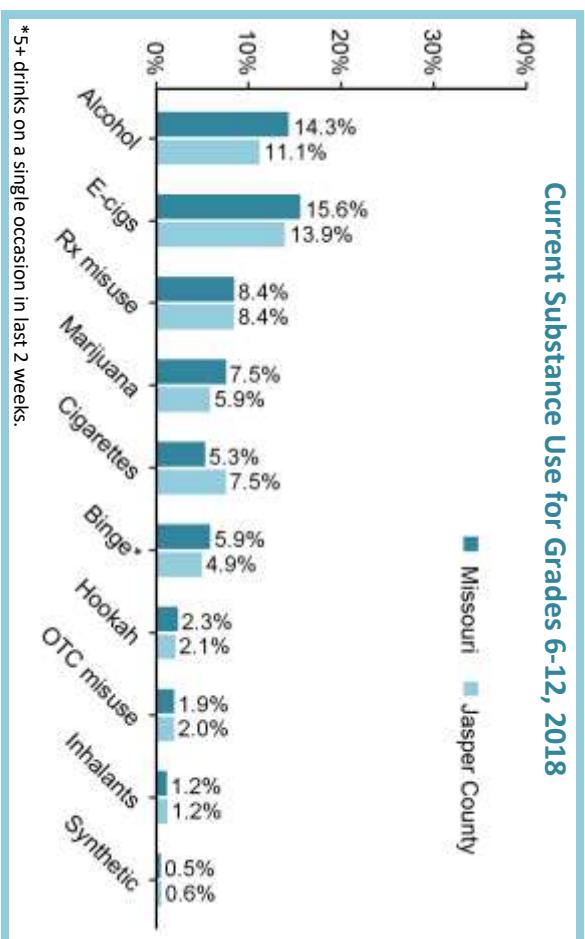
2018



Jasper County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 119,298 in 2016. Jasper County ranks 9 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$44,699.

Substance Use in Jasper County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



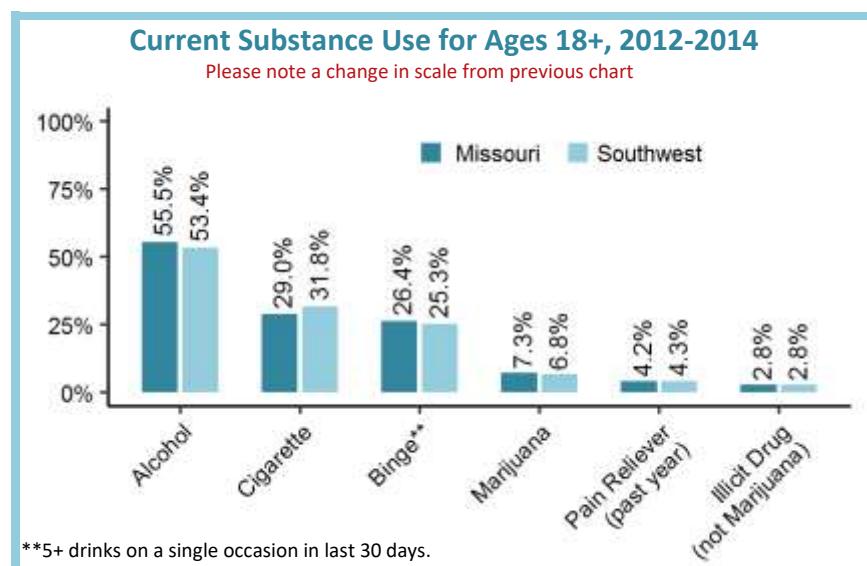
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Jasper County, 11.1% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 22.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 47.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 39.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Jasper County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 44.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 45.7% to get e-cigarettes. 26.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Jasper County, 5.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 33.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 82.6% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 29.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Jasper County youth, approximately 31.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Jasper County, 28.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 56.1% of those misusing prescription drugs in Jasper County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Jasper County residents had a total of 153 alcohol-related and 133 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 488 alcohol-related and 350 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 934 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 349 were primarily due to alcohol, 180 were primarily due to marijuana, and 62 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Jasper County had 861 DWI arrests, 79 liquor law violations and 651 drug-related arrests. There were 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Jasper County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 92 in 2015 to 110 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
110	1	36	73	2	48	2	14



Mental Health Data for Jasper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2558 Jasper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Jasper County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	2,313	2,558
Adjustment Disorder	154	143
Anxiety Disorder	930	964
Developmental Disorder	21	19
Impulse Control Disorder	374	354
Mood Disorder	1,367	1,443
Psychotic Disorder	273	288

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 58.2% reported feeling sad, 56.4% had changes in sleep, and 59.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.9% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 32 Jasper County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Jefferson County

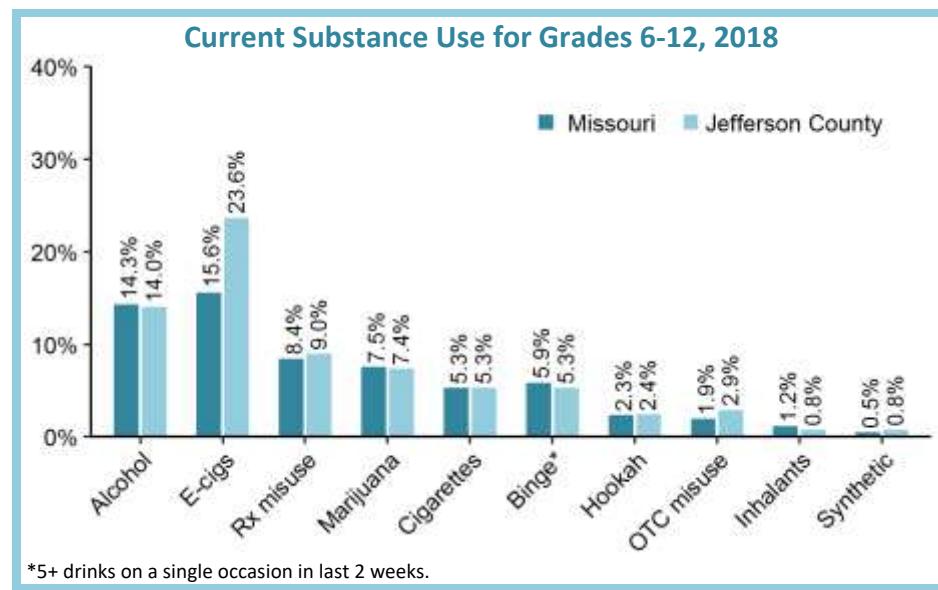
2018



Jefferson County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 223,413 in 2016. Jefferson County ranks 7 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 10.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$61,508.

Substance Use in Jefferson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



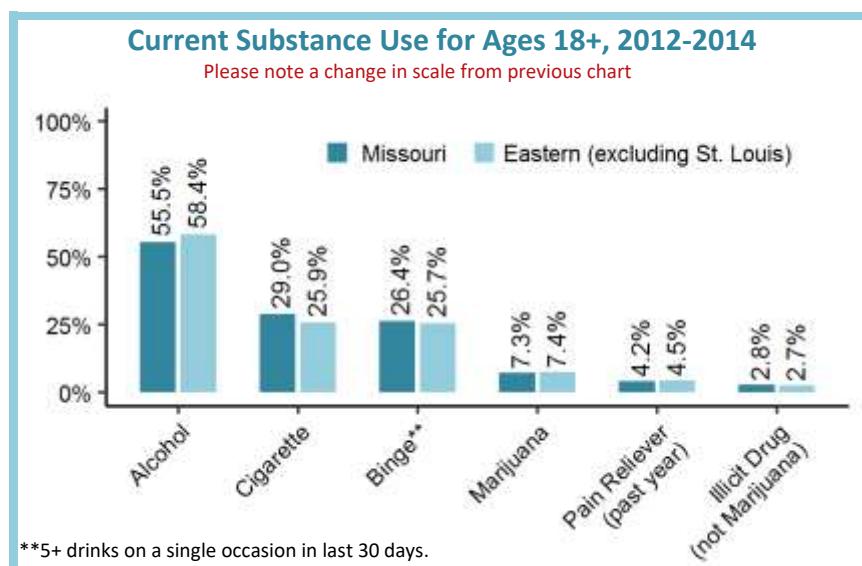
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Jefferson County, 14.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 38.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 20.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 50.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 46.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Eastern region, approximately 58.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Jefferson County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 42.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 53.1% to get e-cigarettes. 26.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 47.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Eastern region, 25.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Jefferson County, 7.4% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 38.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 77.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 39.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Jefferson County youth, approximately 38.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Jefferson County, 24.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 48.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Jefferson County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.5% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Jefferson County residents had a total of 72 alcohol-related and 148 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 311 alcohol-related and 523 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 1334 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 348 were primarily due to alcohol, 207 were primarily due to marijuana, and 75 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Jefferson County had 806 DWI arrests, 144 liquor law violations and 1382 drug-related arrests. There were 25 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Jefferson County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 217 in 2015 to 191 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
191	7	73	111	9	106	11	38



Mental Health Data for Jefferson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2056 Jefferson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Jefferson County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	2,079	2,056
Adjustment Disorder	61	57
Anxiety Disorder	1348	1,317
Developmental Disorder	63	55
Impulse Control Disorder	354	299
Mood Disorder	1,679	1,641
Psychotic Disorder	311	314

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Eastern Missouri, 17.9% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.4% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.1% reported feeling sad, 55.1% had changes in sleep, and 57.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 48 Jefferson County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Knox County

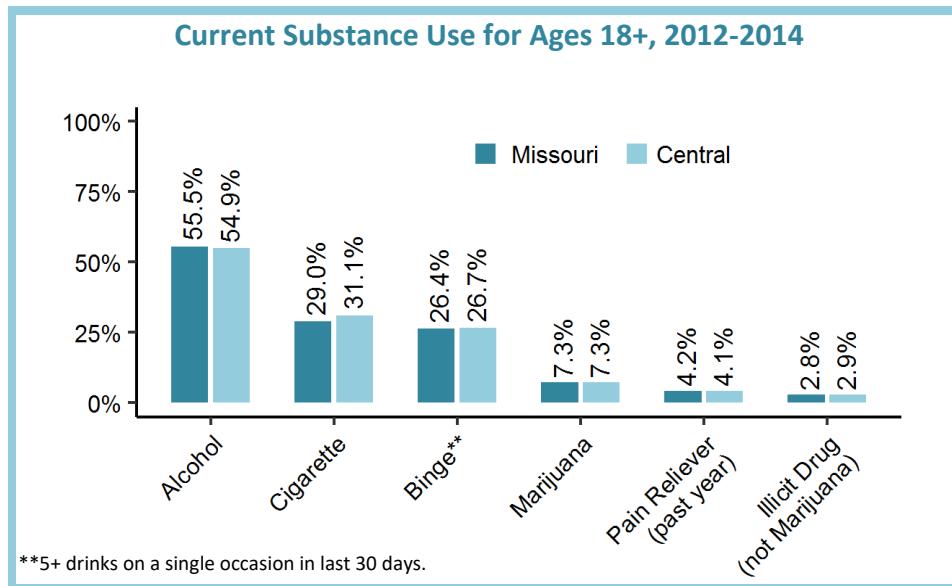
2018



Knox County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 3,945 in 2016. Knox County ranks 113 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 18.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$36,770.

Substance Use in Knox County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Knox County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 15 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 11 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Knox County had 11 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 23 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Knox County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 2 in 2015 to 2 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

Mental Health Data for Knox County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 76 Knox County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Knox County			In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	72	76		
Adjustment Disorder	6	7		
Anxiety Disorder	21	20		
Developmental Disorder	*	*		
Impulse Control Disorder	13	16		
Mood Disorder	39	41	In 2016, 0 Knox County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Psychotic Disorder	27	27		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>

Behavioral Health Profile

Laclede County

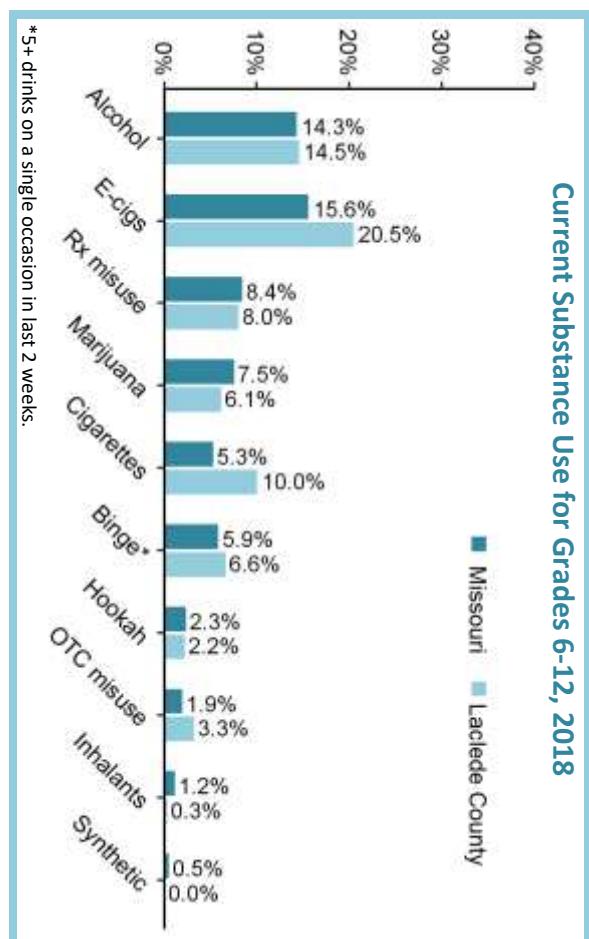
2018



Laclede County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 35,427 in 2016. Laclede County ranks 32 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$40,885.

Substance Use in Laclede County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



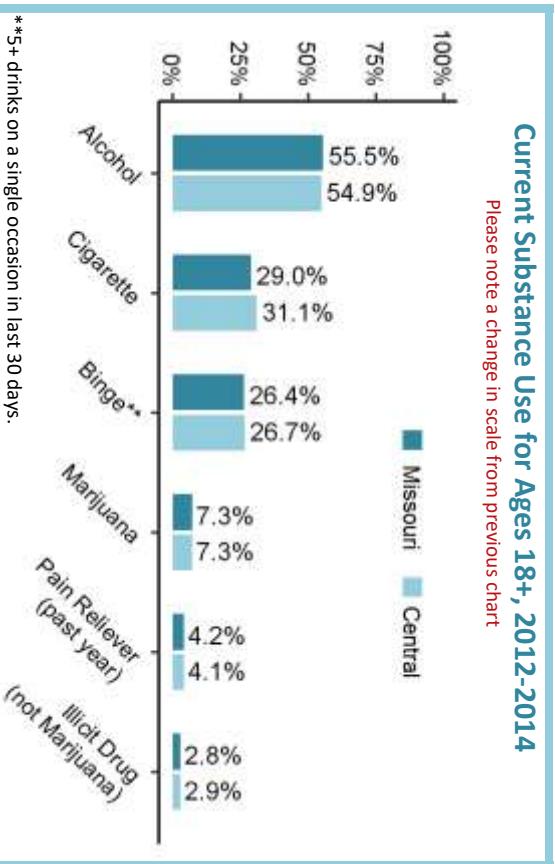
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Laclede County, 14.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 38.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 28.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 45.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 42.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.7. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Laclede County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 42.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 45.7% to get e-cigarettes. 29.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 21.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.8% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Laclede County, 6.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 30.5% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 80.4% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 30.9% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Laclede County youth, approximately 38.7% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Laclede County, 28.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 42.6% of those misusing prescription drugs in Laclede County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Laclede County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 108 alcohol-related and 72 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 172 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 60 were primarily due to alcohol, 26 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Laclede County had 108 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 307 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Laclede County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 39 in 2015 to 52 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
52	1	34	17	1	57	1
						8



Mental Health Data for Laclede County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 534 Laclede County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Laclede County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	523	534
Adjustment Disorder	27	40
Anxiety Disorder	381	386
Developmental Disorder	8	9
Impulse Control Disorder	101	110
Mood Disorder	412	395
Psychotic Disorder	91	85

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.2% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 61.3% reported feeling sad, 59.6% had changes in sleep, and 56.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 21.9% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 10 Laclede County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.8% made a plan, and 0.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Lafayette County

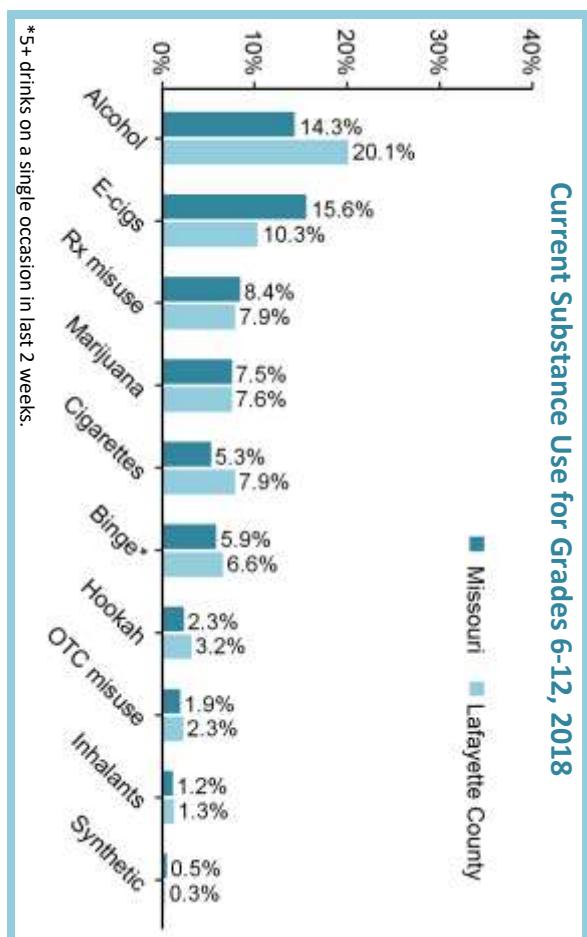
2018



Lafayette County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 32,542 in 2016. Lafayette County ranks 35 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 12.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$52,065.

Substance Use in Lafayette County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



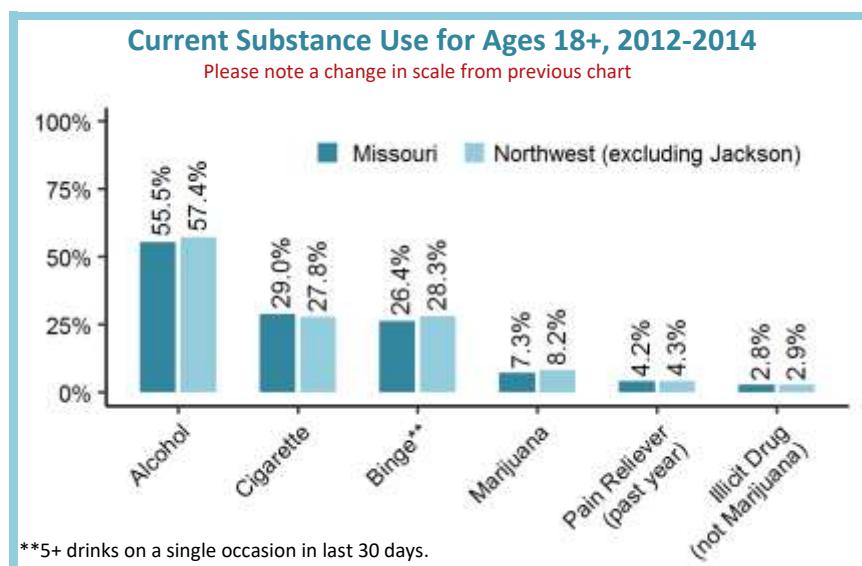
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Lafayette County, 20.1% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 43.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 30.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 49.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 51.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Lafayette County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 47.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.0% to get e-cigarettes. 34.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 22.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 47.8% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Lafayette County, 7.6% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 32.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 80.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 34.3% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Lafayette County youth, approximately 40.6% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Lafayette County, 22.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 41.9% of those misusing prescription drugs in Lafayette County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Lafayette County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 50 alcohol-related and 56 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 180 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 68 were primarily due to alcohol, 42 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Lafayette County had 127 DWI arrests, 26 liquor law violations and 341 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lafayette County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 39 in 2015 to 39 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
39	1	14	24	1	16	0	3



Mental Health Data for Lafayette County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 302 Lafayette County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Lafayette County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	302	302
Adjustment Disorder	53	47
Anxiety Disorder	195	206
Developmental Disorder	*	5
Impulse Control Disorder	82	80
Mood Disorder	228	220
Psychotic Disorder	37	45

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.4% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 54.2% reported feeling sad, 54.5% had changes in sleep, and 53.3% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 7 Lafayette County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.2% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Lawrence County

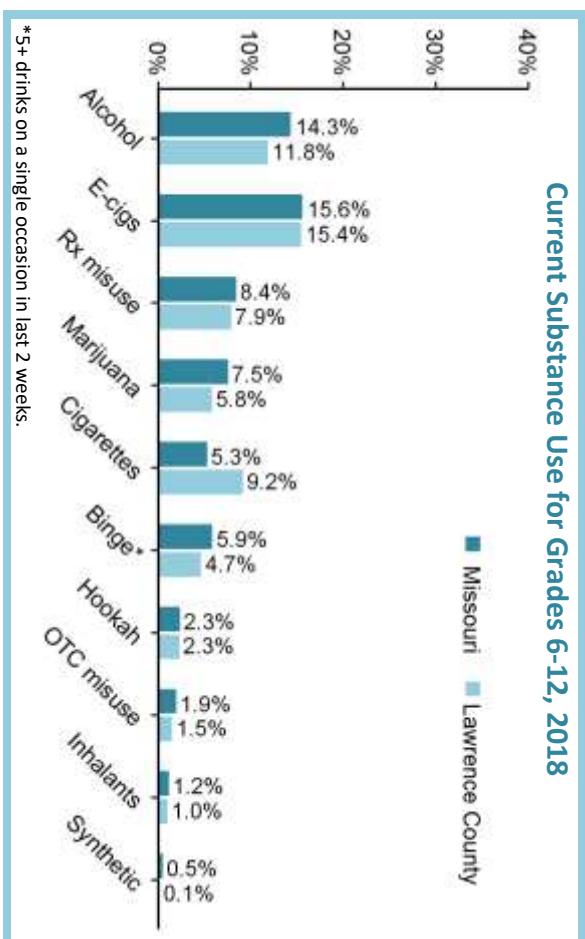
2018



Lawrence County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 38,224 in 2016. Lawrence County ranks 30 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 14.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$41,934.

Substance Use in Lawrence County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



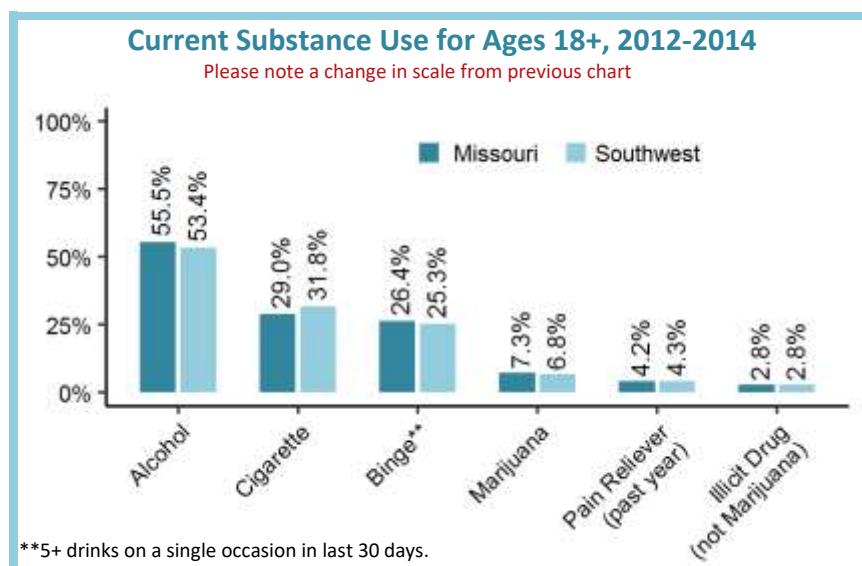
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Lawrence County, 11.8% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 33.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 24.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 50.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 46.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.1. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Lawrence County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 48.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 42.4% to get e-cigarettes. 33.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Lawrence County, 5.8% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 32.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 32.3% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Lawrence County youth, approximately 31.9% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Lawrence County, 23.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 60.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Lawrence County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Lawrence County residents had a total of 22 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 88 alcohol-related and 96 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 185 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 72 were primarily due to alcohol, 20 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Lawrence County had 207 DWI arrests, 53 liquor law violations and 172 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Lawrence County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 40 in 2015 to 45 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
45	1	17	27	1	20	0	6



Mental Health Data for Lawrence County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 670 Lawrence County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Lawrence County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	726	670
Adjustment Disorder	37	41
Anxiety Disorder	275	292
Developmental Disorder	9	7
Impulse Control Disorder	125	126
Mood Disorder	421	432
Psychotic Disorder	81	74

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 53.8% reported feeling sad, 54.4% had changes in sleep, and 50.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 16.8% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 9 Lawrence County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.9% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

LEWIS COUNTY

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AND COMPULSIVE GAMBLING

Some individuals were admitted to more than one category of substance use treatment and are counted once in each category they accessed during the fiscal year:

TREATMENT CATEGORY	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Detoxification	10	*	5
CSTAR Adolescent	*	*	*
CSTAR Women and Children	9	6	*
CSTAR General Adult	55	40	41
CSTAR Opioid	0	0	0
Primary Recovery Treatment	*	0	0
Clinical SATOP (CIP, YCIP, SROP)	8	21	17
Other Substance Disorder Treatment	0	0	0

SUBSTANCE AWARENESS TRAFFIC OFFENDER PROGRAM (SATOP)	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Offender Management Unit	32	41	50
- Adolescent Diversion Education Program	0	*	*
- Offender Education Program	11	9	11
- Weekend Intervention Program	*	*	*
(See also Clinical SATOP at left)			
OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED			
Co-Dependency	*	*	*
Compulsive Gambling	0	0	0
Recovery Supports	0	0	*
Early Intervention	*	*	*

The profiles below summarize individuals admitted to Division of Behavioral Health substance use treatment programs. Individuals are counted only once, regardless of their number of admissions within the fiscal year. Individuals admitted only to categories listed in the box above-right are not included below. An asterisk (*) in a data cell indicates the count was fewer than 5 and suppressed to avoid disclosure of identifying information:

NUMBER ADMITTED	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016	PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Total Individuals	72	71	61	Alcohol	24	34	35
AGE				Marijuana / Hashish	18	14	11
Under 18	*	*	*	Cocaine (total)	0	*	*
18 to 24	7	9	7	- Crack	0	0	*
25 to 29	13	11	8	Stimulant (total)	21	14	8
30 to 34	18	21	11	- Methamphetamine	21	13	7
35 to 39	9	7	7	Heroin	*	*	*
40 to 44	9	*	7	Analgesic except Heroin	8	5	*
45 to 54	6	15	15	- Non-Prescription Methadone	*	*	*
55 and Over	6	*	5	PCP, LSD, other Hallucinogen	0	0	0
GENDER				Tranquilizer	0	0	0
Male	51	50	42	Inhalant	0	0	0
Female	21	21	19	Sedative	0	0	0
RACE / ETHNICITY				Other Medication or Illicit Drug	0	0	0
Caucasian	68	69	56	Average Age at First Use of Drug	17.6	17.0	16.6
African American	*	*	*	INJECTION DRUG USE			
Native American / Alaskan	0	0	0	Any Injection Use at Admission	8	13	6
Asian / Pacific Islander	0	0	0	- Daily Injection Use	0	0	0
Hispanic	*	*	0	- Weekly Injection Use	*	*	*
Other Race / Two or More Races	*	0	*	- Less than Weekly Injection Use	5	9	*
EDUCATION				LIFETIME DUI / DWI ARRESTS			
Less than High School Diploma	14	20	19	0	36	29	16
High School Graduate or G.E.D.	49	37	33	1 or 2	25	22	30
Associate Degree or Some College	9	13	9	3 or More	11	20	15
Bachelor or Advanced Degree	0	*	0	TREATMENT REFERRAL SOURCE			
EMPLOYMENT				Self / Family / Friend	8	8	7
Employed	33	35	28	School	0	0	0
Unemployed	27	24	20	Mental Health Provider	0	0	*
Not in Labor Force	12	12	13	Health Care Provider	*	0	*
HOUSING / LIVING ARRANGEMENT				Court / Criminal Justice	30	30	29
Independent Living	51	47	50	Other Referral Source	*	9	9
Dependent Living	13	13	5	TREATMENT ACCOMMODATION			
Homeless	*	0	*	Pregnant when Admitted to any Episode	*	*	0
MARITAL / FAMILY STATUS				Military Veteran	*	*	*
Never Married	32	39	26	Special Education Services Needed	6	7	11
Married / Cohabitating	17	14	20	Co-Occurring Psychological Problem	33	26	24
Previously Married	23	18	15	Co-Occurring Developmental Problem	*	0	*

LINCOLN COUNTY

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AND COMPULSIVE GAMBLING

Some individuals were admitted to more than one category of substance use treatment and are counted once in each category they accessed during the fiscal year:

TREATMENT CATEGORY	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Detoxification	42	39	22
CSTAR Adolescent	48	31	28
CSTAR Women and Children	43	46	67
CSTAR General Adult	203	178	193
CSTAR Opioid	5	0	5
Primary Recovery Treatment	9	6	7
Clinical SATOP (CIP, YCIP, SROP)	45	75	80
Other Substance Disorder Treatment	0	*	*

SUBSTANCE AWARENESS TRAFFIC OFFENDER PROGRAM (SATOP)	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Offender Management Unit	158	182	215
- Adolescent Diversion Education Program	0	0	*
- Offender Education Program	46	61	59
- Weekend Intervention Program	35	31	30
(See also Clinical SATOP at left)			
OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED			
Co-Dependency	5	*	6
Compulsive Gambling	0	0	*
Recovery Supports	*	*	0
Early Intervention	*	0	0

The profiles below summarize individuals admitted to Division of Behavioral Health substance use treatment programs. Individuals are counted only once, regardless of their number of admissions within the fiscal year. Individuals admitted only to categories listed in the box above-right are not included below. An asterisk (*) in a data cell indicates the count was fewer than 5 and suppressed to avoid disclosure of identifying information:

NUMBER ADMITTED	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016	PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Total Individuals	339	322	377	Alcohol	84	101	128
AGE				Marijuana / Hashish	81	70	94
Under 18	46	31	29	Cocaine (total)	*	*	*
18 to 24	44	49	71	- Crack	*	*	*
25 to 29	70	69	86	Stimulant (total)	83	72	52
30 to 34	45	53	65	- Methamphetamine	79	67	46
35 to 39	46	39	41	Heroin	66	53	78
40 to 44	25	17	28	Analgesic except Heroin	16	17	17
45 to 54	41	42	42	- Non-Prescription Methadone	*	0	0
55 and Over	22	22	15	PCP, LSD, other Hallucinogen	*	0	*
GENDER				Tranquilizer	*	*	*
Male	214	193	243	Inhalant	0	0	0
Female	125	129	134	Sedative	0	0	0
RACE / ETHNICITY				Other Medication or Illicit Drug	0	*	*
Caucasian	301	283	342	Average Age at First Use of Drug	18.5	18.5	18.1
African American	17	20	23	INJECTION DRUG USE			
Native American / Alaskan	0	*	0	Any Injection Use at Admission	79	76	82
Asian / Pacific Islander	0	*	*	- Daily Injection Use	25	23	26
Hispanic	7	*	8	- Weekly Injection Use	27	23	21
Other Race / Two or More Races	18	13	8	- Less than Weekly Injection Use	27	30	35
EDUCATION				LIFETIME DUI / DWI ARRESTS			
Less than High School Diploma	127	121	147	0	218	186	232
High School Graduate or G.E.D.	159	141	167	1 or 2	82	80	93
Associate Degree or Some College	50	54	61	3 or More	39	56	52
Bachelor or Advanced Degree	*	6	*	TREATMENT REFERRAL SOURCE			
EMPLOYMENT				Self / Family / Friend	98	92	107
Employed	104	119	147	School	23	14	14
Unemployed	67	96	130	Mental Health Provider	*	*	0
Not in Labor Force	168	107	100	Health Care Provider	13	8	13
HOUSING / LIVING ARRANGEMENT				Court / Criminal Justice	149	159	203
Independent Living	250	252	322	Other Referral Source	15	27	24
Dependent Living	59	44	36	TREATMENT ACCOMMODATION			
Homeless	12	14	11	Pregnant when Admitted to any Episode	5	12	8
MARITAL / FAMILY STATUS				Military Veteran	6	16	15
Never Married	210	183	234	Special Education Services Needed	40	15	36
Married / Cohabitating	69	77	77	Co-Occurring Psychological Problem	153	111	116
Previously Married	60	62	66	Co-Occurring Developmental Problem	37	10	7



Behavioral Health Profile

Linn County

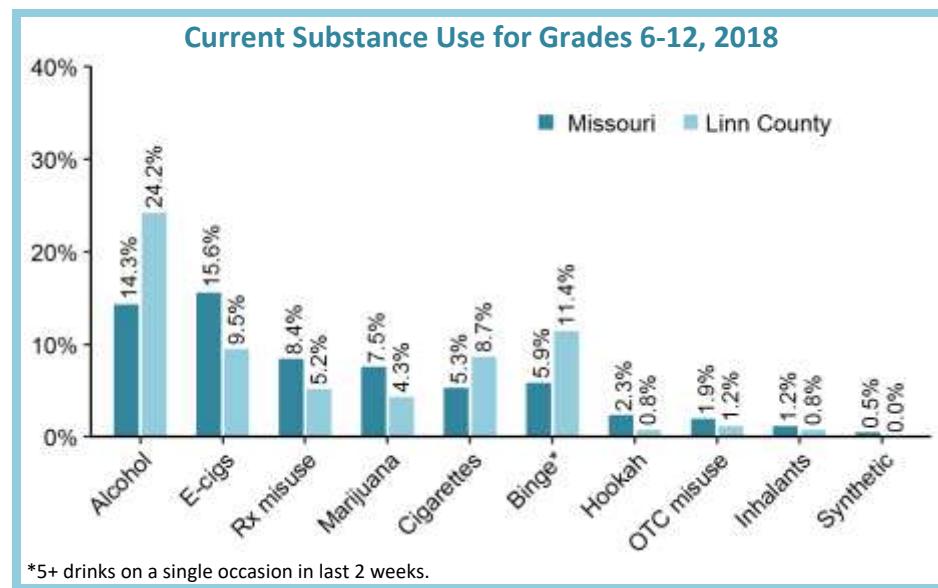
2018



Linn County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 12,140 in 2016. Linn County ranks 81 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$41,176.

Substance Use in Linn County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



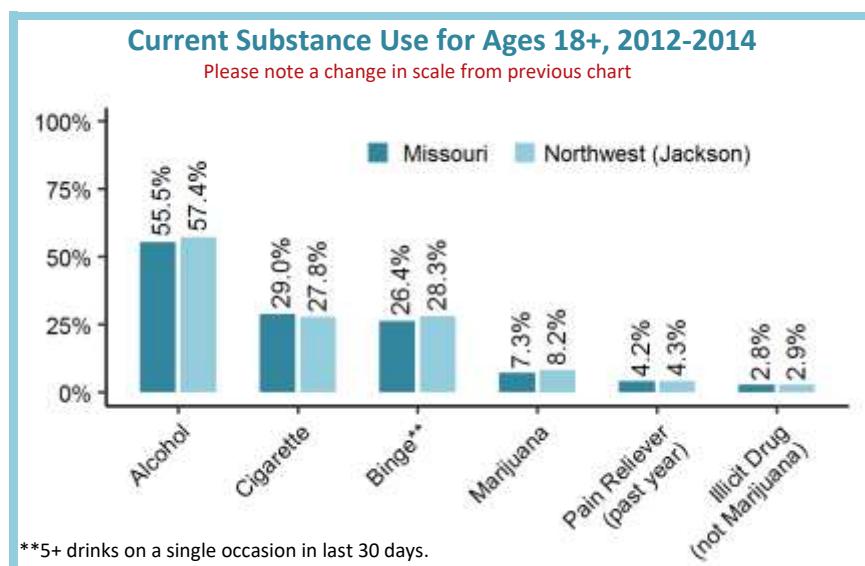
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Linn County, 24.2% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 39.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 31.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 60.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 61.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Linn County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.3. An estimated 55.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 49.0% to get e-cigarettes. 40.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 14.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 36.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Linn County, 4.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 24.9% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 84.3% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 32.9% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Linn County youth, approximately 26.3% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Linn County, 32.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 9.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.9% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 56.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Linn County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Linn County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 98 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 19 were primarily due to alcohol, 30 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Linn County had 56 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 150 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Linn County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 6 in 2015 to 6 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	1	5	0	1	0	1



Mental Health Data for Linn County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 408 Linn County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Linn County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	332	408
Adjustment Disorder	12	15
Anxiety Disorder	166	216
Developmental Disorder	12	10
Impulse Control Disorder	88	96
Mood Disorder	239	292
Psychotic Disorder	11	16

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 59.0% reported feeling sad, 51.8% had changes in sleep, and 48.8% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.8% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 4 Linn County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.2% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AND COMPULSIVE GAMBLING

Some individuals were admitted to more than one category of substance use treatment and are counted once in each category they accessed during the fiscal year:

TREATMENT CATEGORY	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Detoxification	8	9	9
CSTAR Adolescent	6	5	*
CSTAR Women and Children	*	5	11
CSTAR General Adult	56	78	88
CSTAR Opioid	0	0	0
Primary Recovery Treatment	0	*	*
Clinical SATOP (CIP, YCIP, SROP)	7	5	9
Other Substance Disorder Treatment	0	0	0

SUBSTANCE AWARENESS TRAFFIC OFFENDER PROGRAM (SATOP)	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Offender Management Unit	30	36	40
- Adolescent Diversion Education Program	0	0	0
- Offender Education Program	6	15	13
- Weekend Intervention Program	7	7	10
(See also Clinical SATOP at left)			
OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED			
Co-Dependency	0	0	*
Compulsive Gambling	*	0	0
Recovery Supports	*	*	5
Early Intervention	*	*	*

The profiles below summarize individuals admitted to Division of Behavioral Health substance use treatment programs. Individuals are counted only once, regardless of their number of admissions within the fiscal year. Individuals admitted only to categories listed in the box above-right are not included below. An asterisk (*) in a data cell indicates the count was fewer than 5 and suppressed to avoid disclosure of identifying information:

NUMBER ADMITTED	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016	PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Total Individuals	67	88	104	Alcohol	17	14	27
AGE				Marijuana / Hashish	18	22	26
Under 18	7	*	*	Cocaine (total)	0	0	*
18 to 24	9	14	8	- Crack	0	0	0
25 to 29	11	18	23	Stimulant (total)	28	42	38
30 to 34	14	17	16	- Methamphetamine	28	39	37
35 to 39	5	11	12	Heroin	*	*	*
40 to 44	5	7	21	Analgesic except Heroin	*	6	7
45 to 54	13	11	15	- Non-Prescription Methadone	0	0	0
55 and Over	*	7	5	PCP, LSD, other Hallucinogen	0	0	0
GENDER				Tranquilizer	0	*	*
Male	45	52	55	Inhalant	0	*	0
Female	22	36	49	Sedative	0	0	0
RACE / ETHNICITY				Other Medication or Illicit Drug	0	0	0
Caucasian	63	85	97	Average Age at First Use of Drug	18.0	18.9	19.3
African American	*	0	6	INJECTION DRUG USE			
Native American / Alaskan	0	0	0	Any Injection Use at Admission	9	16	13
Asian / Pacific Islander	0	0	0	- Daily Injection Use	*	*	*
Hispanic	0	*	0	- Weekly Injection Use	*	*	*
Other Race / Two or More Races	*	*	*	- Less than Weekly Injection Use	5	9	9
EDUCATION				LIFETIME DUI / DWI ARRESTS			
Less than High School Diploma	17	19	26	0	38	57	60
High School Graduate or G.E.D.	29	51	59	1 or 2	24	22	33
Associate Degree or Some College	21	17	19	3 or More	5	9	11
Bachelor or Advanced Degree	0	*	0	TREATMENT REFERRAL SOURCE			
EMPLOYMENT				Self / Family / Friend	19	32	25
Employed	30	41	50	School	0	*	*
Unemployed	20	16	23	Mental Health Provider	0	*	0
Not in Labor Force	17	31	31	Health Care Provider	*	*	*
HOUSING / LIVING ARRANGEMENT				Court / Criminal Justice	19	28	34
Independent Living	55	76	83	Other Referral Source	*	7	20
Dependent Living	10	6	12	TREATMENT ACCOMMODATION			
Homeless	*	*	*	Pregnant when Admitted to any Episode	0	0	0
MARITAL / FAMILY STATUS				Military Veteran	*	*	*
Never Married	30	34	45	Special Education Services Needed	6	6	10
Married / Cohabitating	23	30	34	Co-Occurring Psychological Problem	35	33	51
Previously Married	14	24	25	Co-Occurring Developmental Problem	8	*	*

Behavioral Health Profile

Macon County

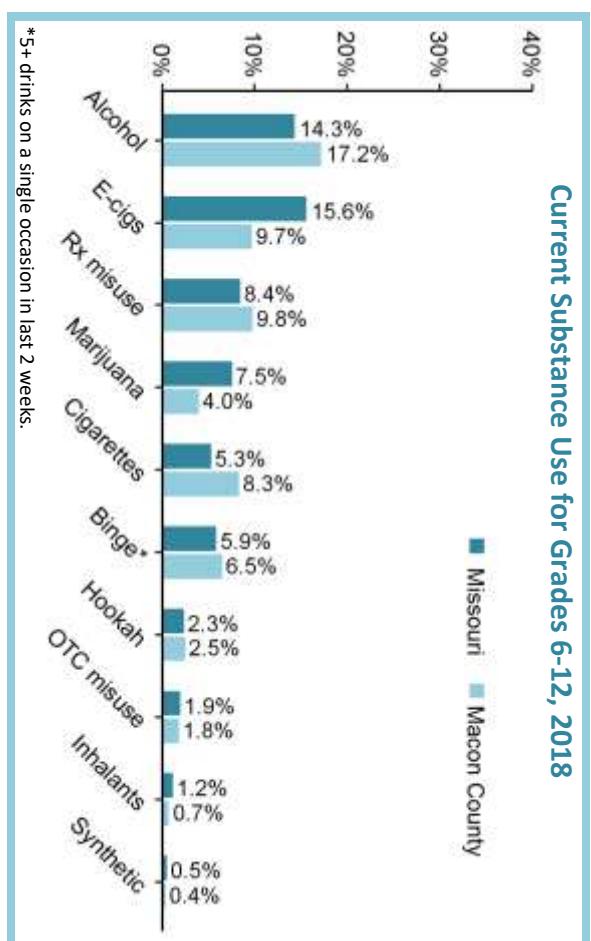
2018



Macon County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 22,767 in 2016. Macon County ranks 49 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 21.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$37,594.

Substance Use in Macon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



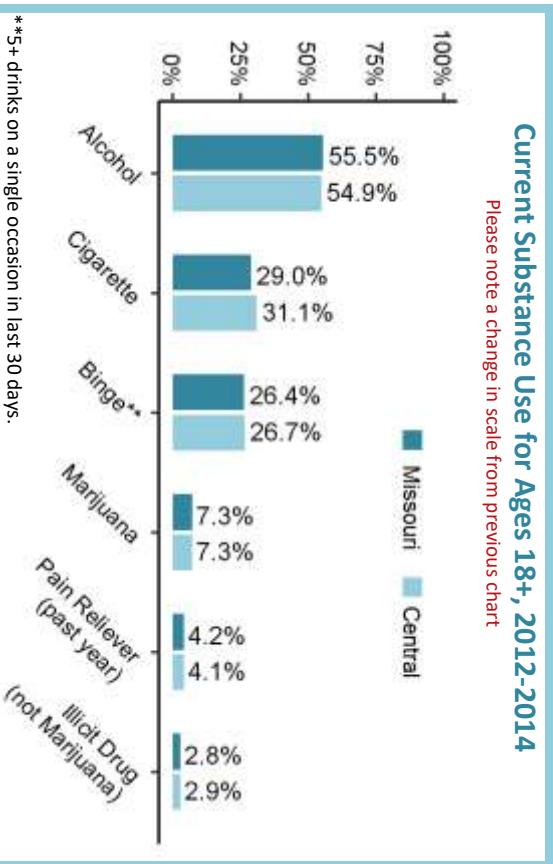
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Macon County, 17.2% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 37.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 28.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 51.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 47.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.5. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Macon County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 47.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.1% to get e-cigarettes. 33.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 16.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 37.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Macon County, 4.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 27.7% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 85.6% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 24.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Macon County youth, approximately 29.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Macon County, 23.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.3% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 50.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Macon County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Macon County residents had a total of 17 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 29 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 136 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 38 were primarily due to alcohol, 30 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Macon County had 129 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 108 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Macon County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2015 to 40 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
40	1	18	21	1	22	0
						1



Mental Health Data for Macon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 362 Macon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Macon County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	357	362
Adjustment Disorder	52	35
Anxiety Disorder	108	106
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	89	85
Mood Disorder	146	152
Psychotic Disorder	27	21

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.2% reported feeling sad, 55.3% had changes in sleep, and 58.8% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.6% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Macon County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.5% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Madison County

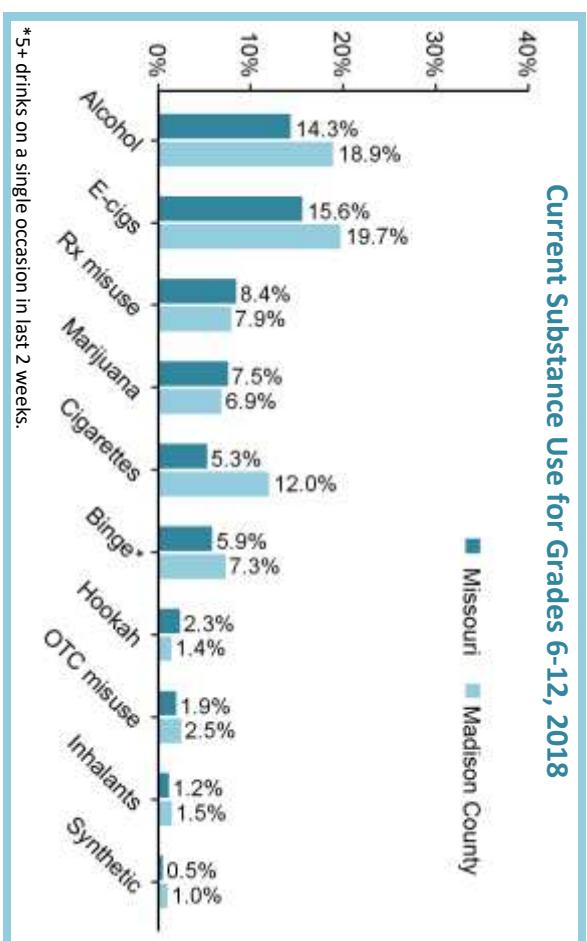
2018



Madison County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 15,143 in 2016. Madison County ranks 69 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$40,603.

Substance Use in Madison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

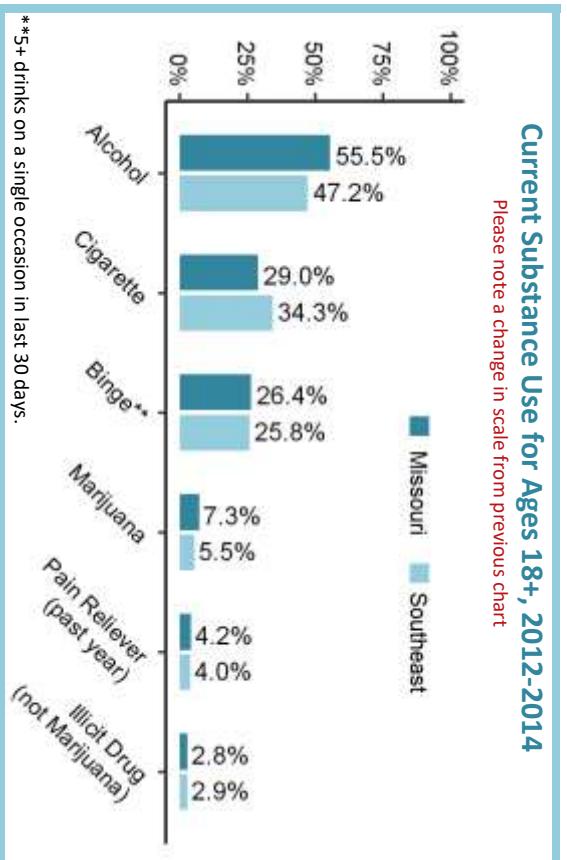
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Madison County, 18.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 38.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 27.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 53.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 52.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Madison County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 52.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 52.8% to get e-cigarettes. 38.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 20.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 50.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Madison County, 6.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 36.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 80.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 27.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Madison County youth, approximately 35.2% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Madison County, 30.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 91.8% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 66.7% of those misusing prescription drugs in Madison County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Madison County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 106 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 35 were primarily due to alcohol, 32 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Madison County had 60 DWI arrests, 15 liquor law violations and 141 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Madison County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2015 to 13 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
13	0	6	7	0	7	0



Mental Health Data for Madison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 143 Madison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Madison County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	125	143
Adjustment Disorder	7	11
Anxiety Disorder	64	66
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	46	54
Mood Disorder	92	97
Psychotic Disorder	8	10

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 61.0% reported feeling sad, 59.6% had changes in sleep, and 53.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 22.0% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Madison County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.9% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Maries County

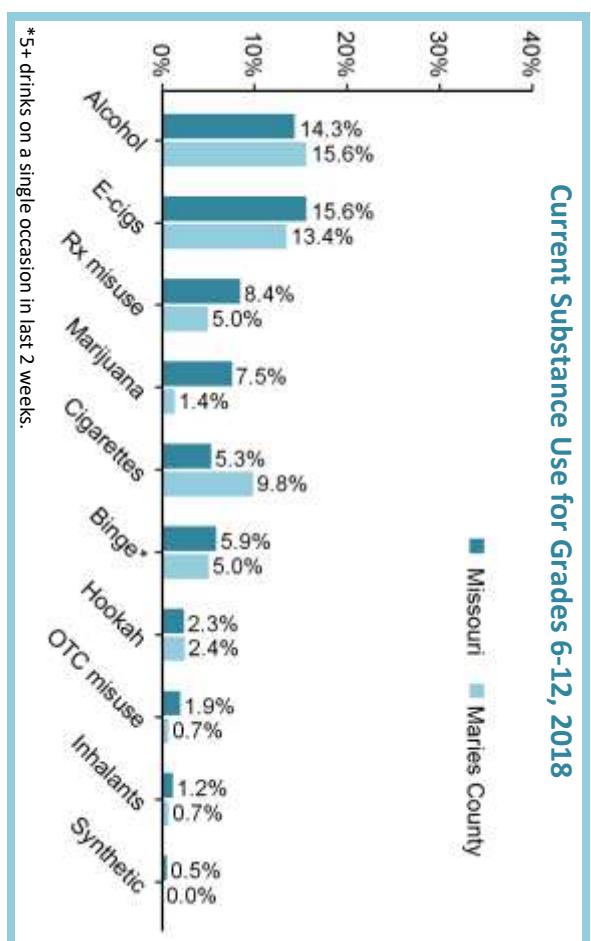
2018



Maries County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 12,231 in 2016. Maries County ranks 79 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 18.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$36,909.

Substance Use in Maries County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



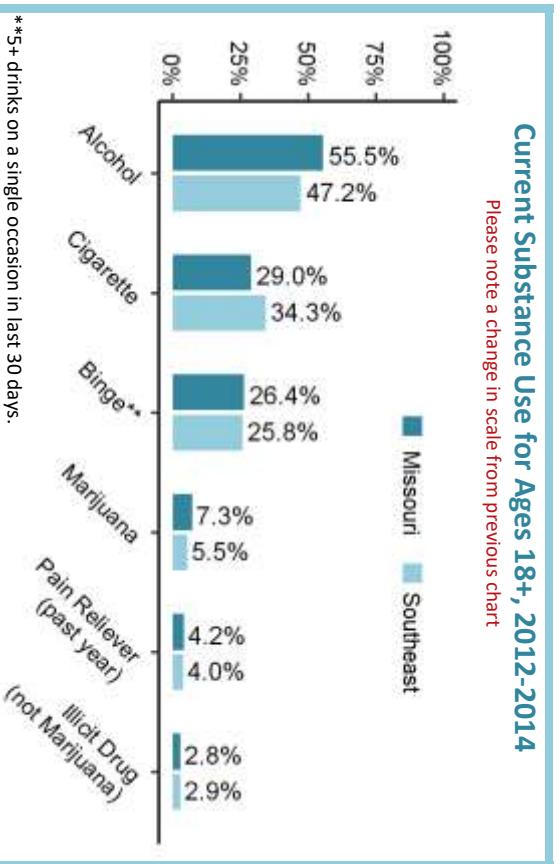
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Maries County, 15.6% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 31.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 59.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 50.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Maries County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.6. An estimated 53.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 54.5% to get e-cigarettes. 32.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 26.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 43.8% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Maries County, 1.4% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 34.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 89.4% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 27.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.2. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Maries County youth, approximately 37.3% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Maries County, 27.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 97.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 83.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Maries County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Maries County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 21 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 71 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Maries County had 28 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 32 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Maries County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2015 to 11 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
11	0	6	5	0	9	0



Mental Health Data for Maries County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 449 Maries County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Maries County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	550	449
Adjustment Disorder	26	17
Anxiety Disorder	64	76
Developmental Disorder	5	6
Impulse Control Disorder	102	70
Mood Disorder	319	293
Psychotic Disorder	61	58

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.4% reported feeling sad, 64.7% had changes in sleep, and 52.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 13.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Maries County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 7.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Marion County

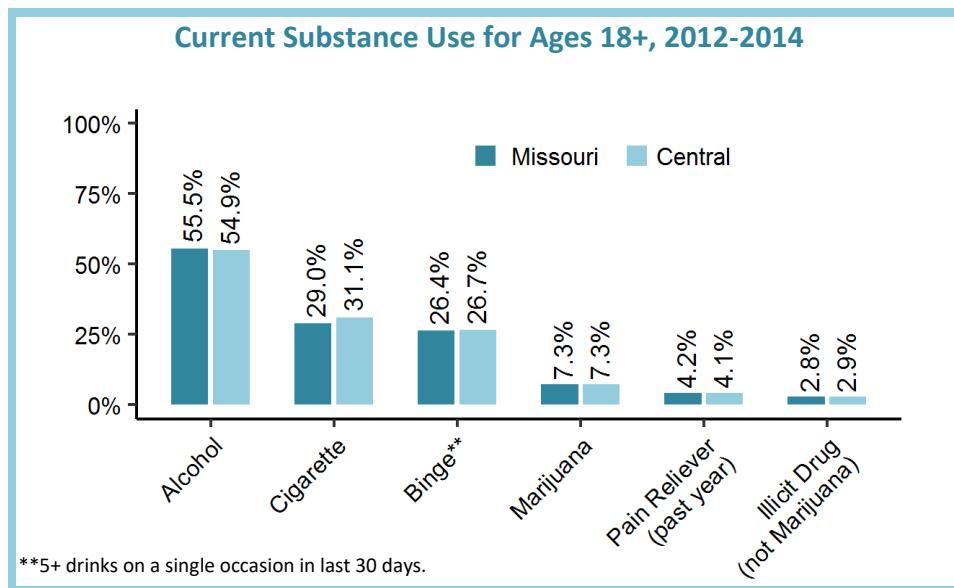
2018



Marion County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,874 in 2016. Marion County ranks 94 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$43,192.

Substance Use in Marion County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Marion County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 20 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 56 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 20 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Marion County had 43 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 82 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Marion County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 29 in 2015 to 3 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	3	0	0	4	0	3

Mental Health Data for Marion County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 44 Marion County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Marion County			In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.		
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.		
Total	42	44	In 2016, 0 Marion County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.		
Adjustment Disorder	*	*			
Anxiety Disorder	24	25			
Developmental Disorder	*	*			
Impulse Control Disorder	12	12			
Mood Disorder	31	31			
Psychotic Disorder	5	*			

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

McDonald County

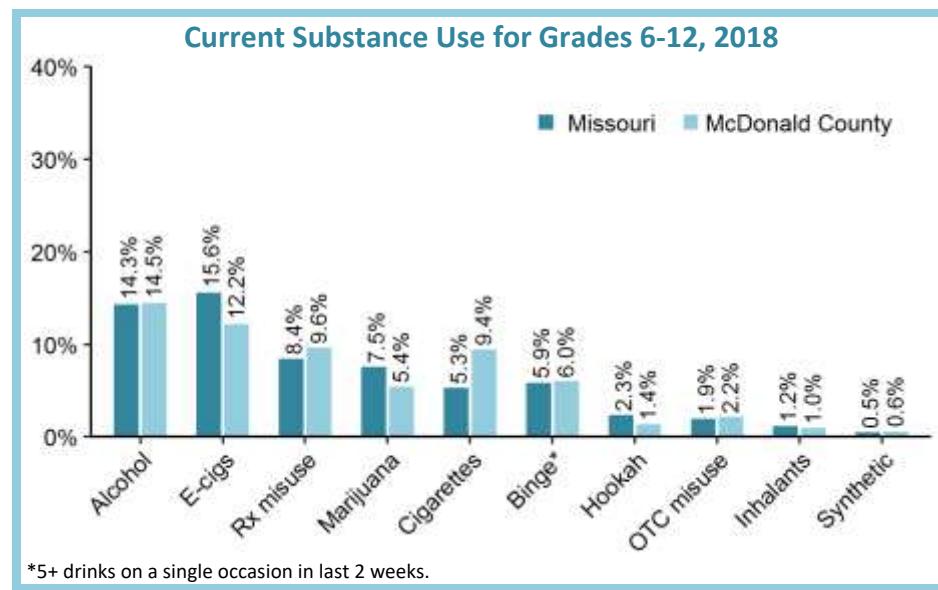
2018



McDonald County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 28,667 in 2016. McDonald County ranks 40 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 14.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$45,187.

Substance Use in McDonald County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



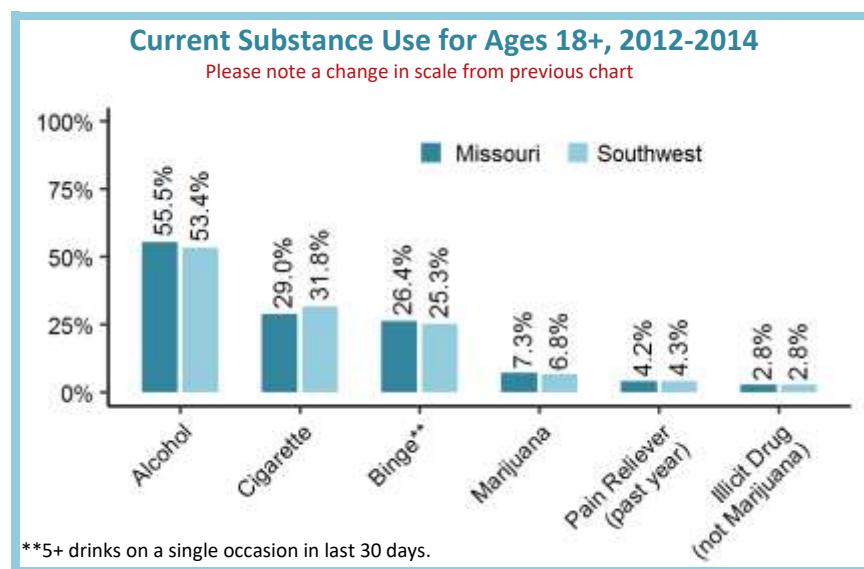
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In McDonald County, 14.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 37.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 26.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 45.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 46.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.5. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In McDonald County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.1. An estimated 45.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 41.2% to get e-cigarettes. 35.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 20.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 42.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In McDonald County, 5.4% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 34.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 82.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 30.9% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In McDonald County youth, approximately 37.0% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In McDonald County, 25.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 93.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 60.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in McDonald County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, McDonald County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 60 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 338 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 92 were primarily due to alcohol, 103 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, McDonald County had 147 DWI arrests, 89 liquor law violations and 357 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in McDonald County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 40 in 2015 to 39 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
39	0	15	24	0	20	0	2



Mental Health Data for McDonald County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 1125 McDonald County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in McDonald County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	1,027	1,125
Adjustment Disorder	67	74
Anxiety Disorder	345	412
Developmental Disorder	39	37
Impulse Control Disorder	323	380
Mood Disorder	655	713
Psychotic Disorder	214	208

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 70.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 55.0% reported feeling sad, 57.4% had changes in sleep, and 56.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 22.9% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 7 McDonald County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 13.2% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Mercer County

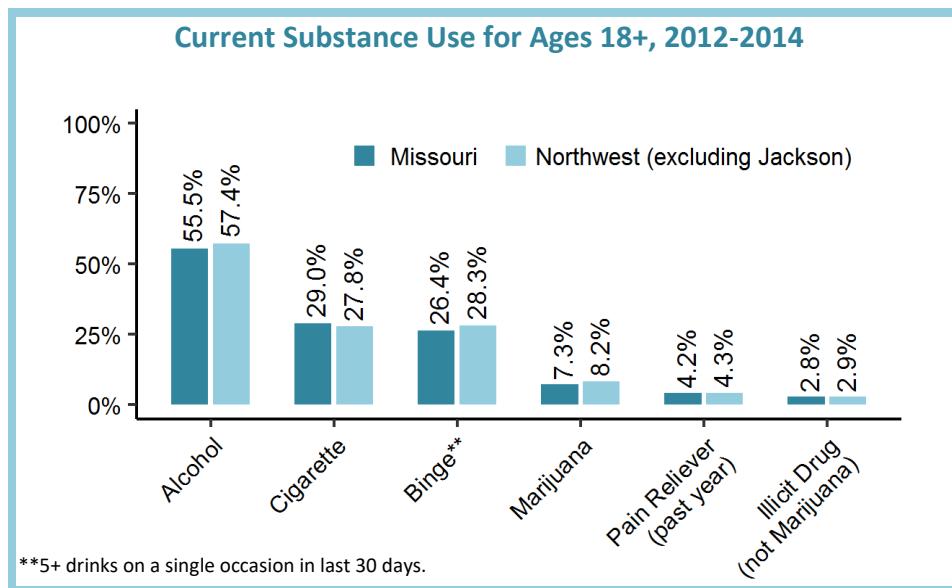
2018



Mercer County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 3,658 in 2016. Mercer County ranks 114 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 13.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$42,239.

Substance Use in Mercer County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Mercer County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 23 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Mercer County had 3 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 3 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Mercer County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 6 in 2015 to 3 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	2	1	0	3	0	0

Mental Health Data for Mercer County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 54 Mercer County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Mercer County			In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 4.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	52	54	In 2016, 0 Mercer County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Adjustment Disorder	*	6		
Anxiety Disorder	18	22		
Developmental Disorder	*	*		
Impulse Control Disorder	13	15		
Mood Disorder	33	30		
Psychotic Disorder	*	*		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Miller County

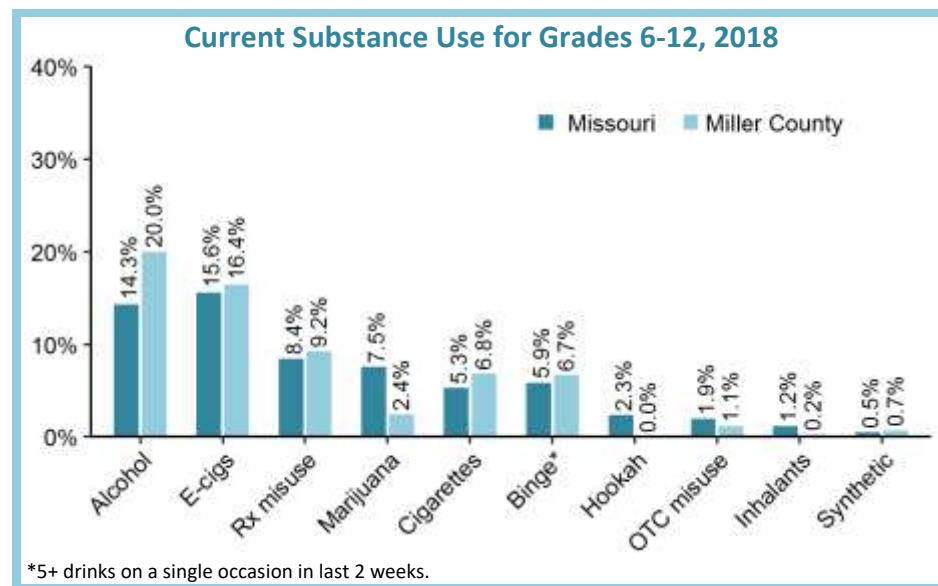
2018



Miller County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 24,994 in 2016. Miller County ranks 44 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$41,274.

Substance Use in Miller County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



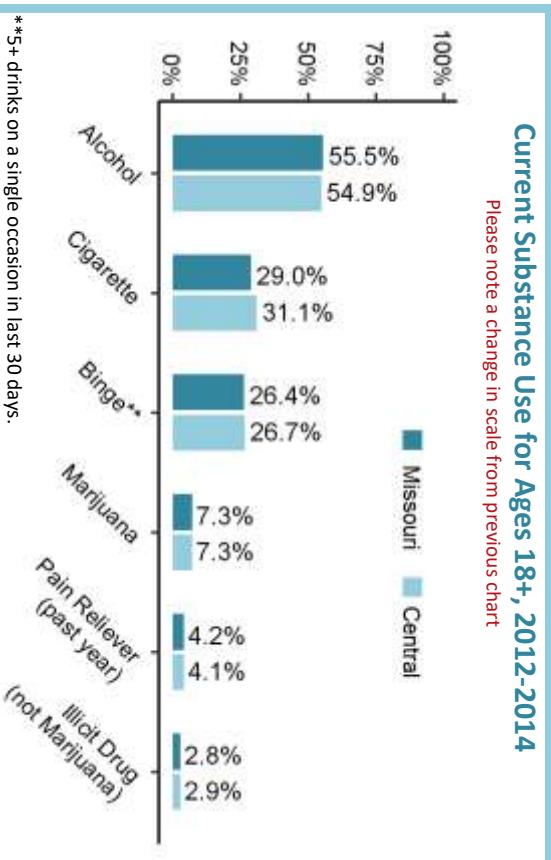
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Miller County, 20.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 24.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 53.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 47.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Miller County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 42.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 39.4% to get e-cigarettes. 26.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.7% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 33.0% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Miller County, 2.4% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 18.9% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 88.9% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 18.8% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Miller County youth, approximately 27.3% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Miller County, 14.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 9.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 97.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 52.9% of those misusing prescription drugs in Miller County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Miller County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 34 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 192 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 60 were primarily due to alcohol, 32 were primarily due to marijuana, and 19 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Miller County had 181 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 437 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Miller County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 38 in 2015 to 33 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
33	1	15	17	2	22	0	3



Mental Health Data for Miller County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 367 Miller County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Miller County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	372	367
Adjustment Disorder	25	22
Anxiety Disorder	244	254
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	49	48
Mood Disorder	247	248
Psychotic Disorder	69	66

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 70.1% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 47.4% reported feeling sad, 48.4% had changes in sleep, and 54.8% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 7 Miller County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 8.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 6.7% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Mississippi County

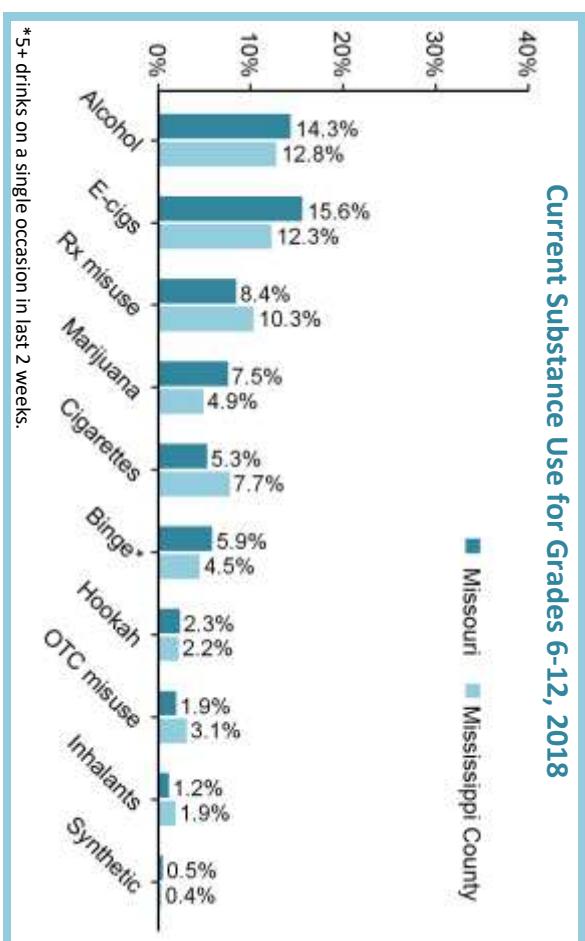
2018



Mississippi County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,737 in 2016. Mississippi County ranks 74 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 10.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 28.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$32,388.

Substance Use in Mississippi County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



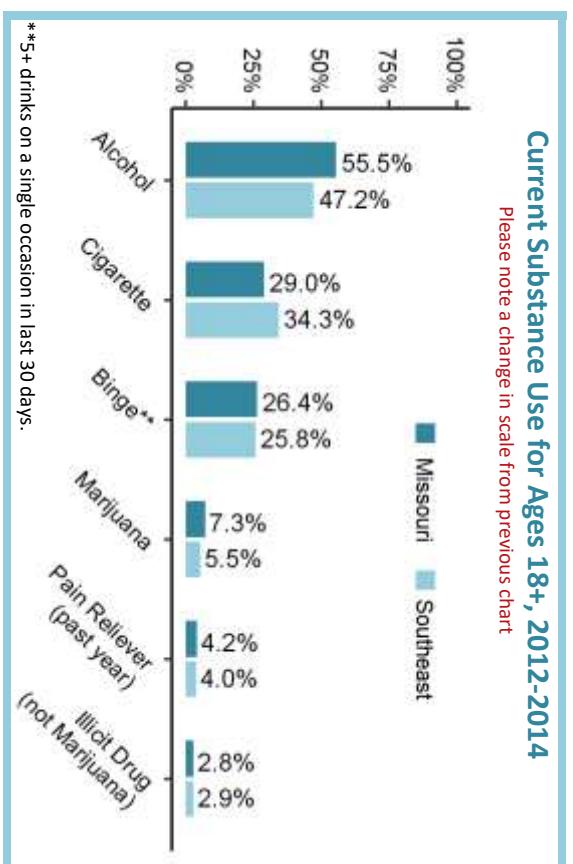
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Mississippi County, 12.8% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 31.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 23.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 39.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 38.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.3. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Mississippi County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.3. An estimated 41.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 36.9% to get e-cigarettes. 28.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 20.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Mississippi County, 4.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 29.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 26.6% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Mississippi County youth, approximately 32.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Mississippi County, 23.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.8% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 53.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Mississippi County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Mississippi County residents had a total of 9 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 87 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 21 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Mississippi County had 51 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 170 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Mississippi County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 8 in 2015 to 9 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
9	0	5	4	0	5	0
						3



Mental Health Data for Mississippi County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 303 Mississippi County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Mississippi County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	302	303
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	39	52
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	38	37
Mood Disorder	204	192
Psychotic Disorder	53	52

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 70.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 49.1% reported feeling sad, 54.5% had changes in sleep, and 48.4% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 14.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 3 Mississippi County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.9% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Moniteau County

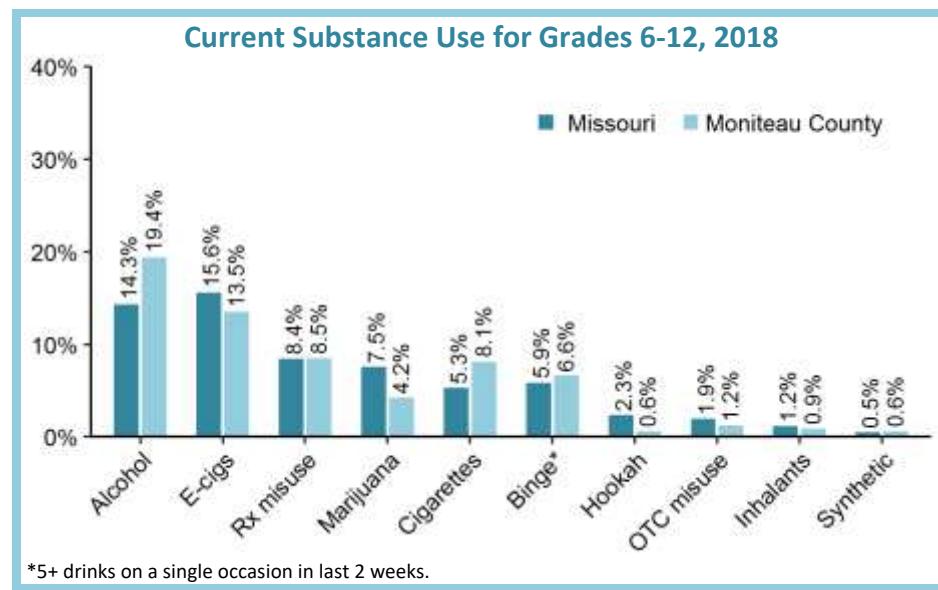
2018



Moniteau County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 16,007 in 2016. Moniteau County ranks 67 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 11.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$50,241.

Substance Use in Moniteau County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



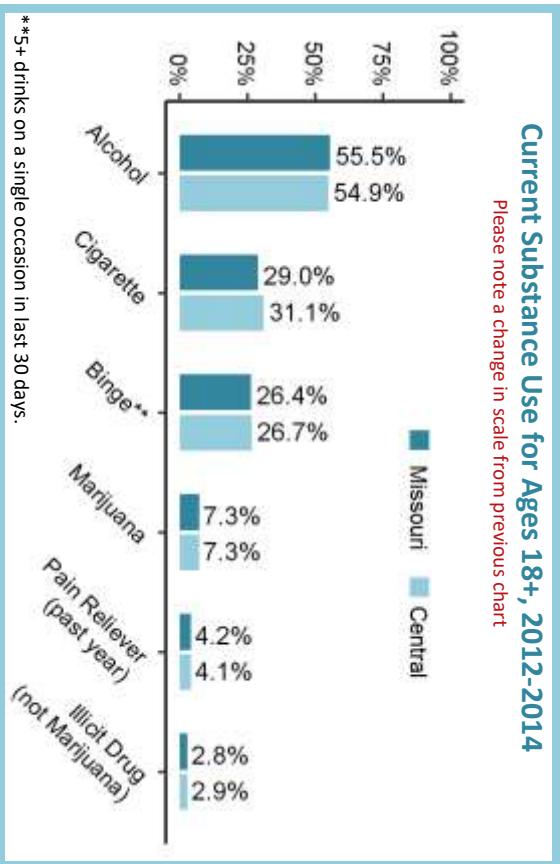
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Moniteau County, 19.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 39.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 23.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 47.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 48.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.0. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Moniteau County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.5. An estimated 42.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 39.3% to get e-cigarettes. 28.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.0% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Moniteau County, 4.2% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 24.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 85.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 25.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.6. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Moniteau County youth, approximately 28.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Moniteau County, 26.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 97.3% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 46.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Moniteau County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Moniteau County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 57 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 19 were primarily due to alcohol, 10 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Moniteau County had 27 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 147 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Moniteau County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2015 to 13 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
13	1	7	5	1	9



Mental Health Data for Moniteau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 71 Moniteau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Moniteau County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	70	71
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	36	38
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	9	8
Mood Disorder	50	50
Psychotic Disorder	13	12

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.3% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 49.4% reported feeling sad, 52.5% had changes in sleep, and 46.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Moniteau County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.9% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Monroe County

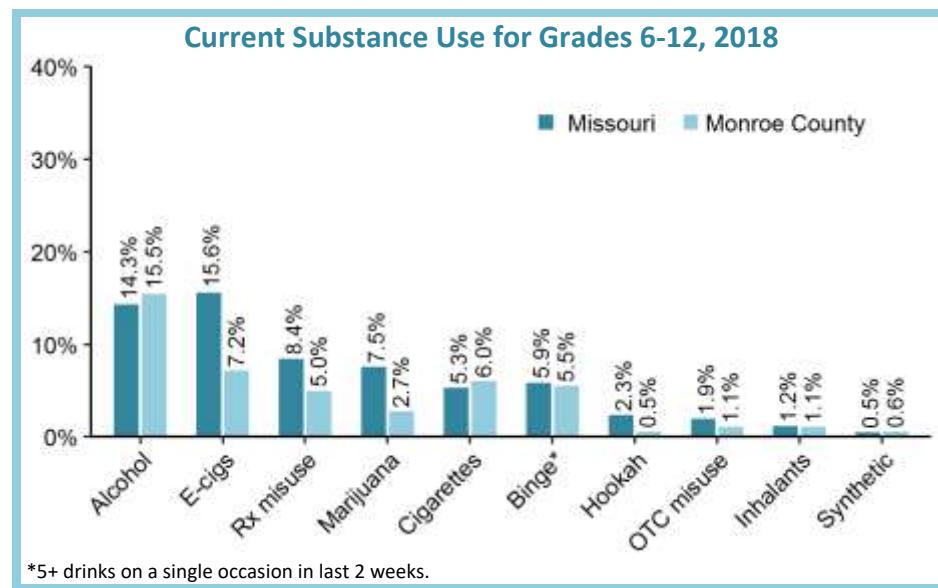
2018



Monroe County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,637 in 2016. Monroe County ranks 96 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$41,630.

Substance Use in Monroe County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



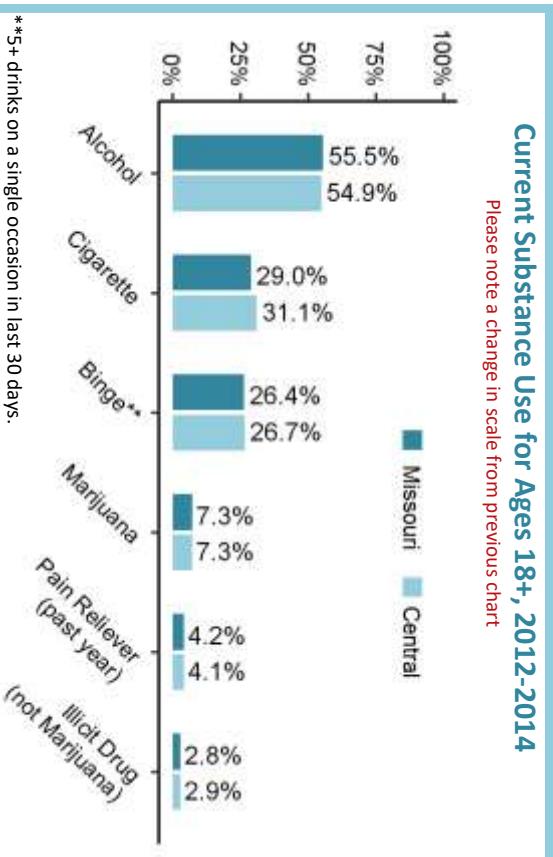
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Monroe County, 15.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 42.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 29.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 54.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 47.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.8. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Monroe County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 46.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 36.6% to get e-cigarettes. 29.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 20.2% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 41.8% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Monroe County, 2.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 27.9% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 85.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 24.2% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Monroe County youth, approximately 32.6% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Monroe County, 21.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 97.3% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 50.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Monroe County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Monroe County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 6 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 50 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 15 were primarily due to alcohol, 18 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Monroe County had 41 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 71 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Monroe County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 7 in 2015 to 8 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
8	0	3	5	0	3	0



Mental Health Data for Monroe County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 120 Monroe County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Monroe County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	106	120
Adjustment Disorder	9	12
Anxiety Disorder	45	55
Developmental Disorder	*	5
Impulse Control Disorder	40	48
Mood Disorder	71	82
Psychotic Disorder	10	13

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 68.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 51.1% reported feeling sad, 45.4% had changes in sleep, and 48.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 15.3% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 0 Monroe County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.1% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Montgomery County

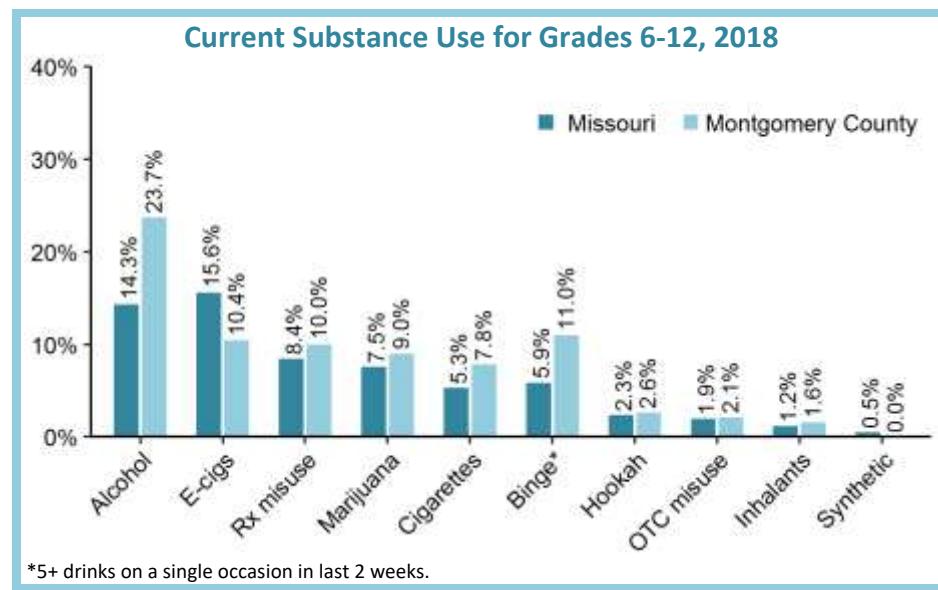
2018



Montgomery County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 11,477 in 2016. Montgomery County ranks 83 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$42,701.

Substance Use in Montgomery County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



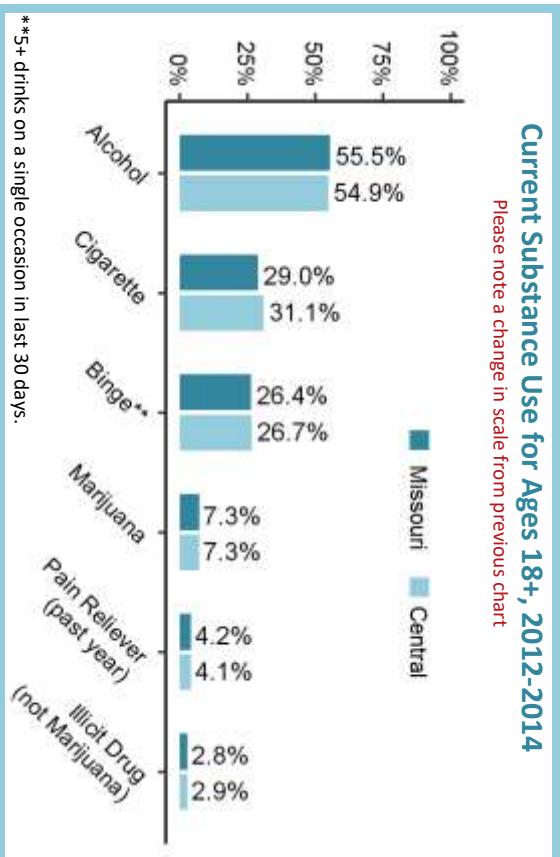
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Montgomery County, 23.7% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 44.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 31.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 54.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 49.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.7. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Montgomery County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 46.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.3% to get e-cigarettes. 26.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 19.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 45.8% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Montgomery County, 9.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 36.7% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 78.6% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 34.9% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Montgomery County youth, approximately 39.6% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Montgomery County, 26.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 93.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 53.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Montgomery County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Montgomery County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 75 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 23 were primarily due to alcohol, 22 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Montgomery County had 57 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 110 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Montgomery County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 19 in 2015 to 10 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
10	1	3	6	1	5	2
						0



Mental Health Data for Montgomery County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 159 Montgomery County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Montgomery County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	178	159
Adjustment Disorder	9	8
Anxiety Disorder	84	71
Developmental Disorder	10	7
Impulse Control Disorder	60	49
Mood Disorder	128	105
Psychotic Disorder	24	24

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 55.3% reported feeling sad, 60.5% had changes in sleep, and 59.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 5 Montgomery County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.7% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Morgan County

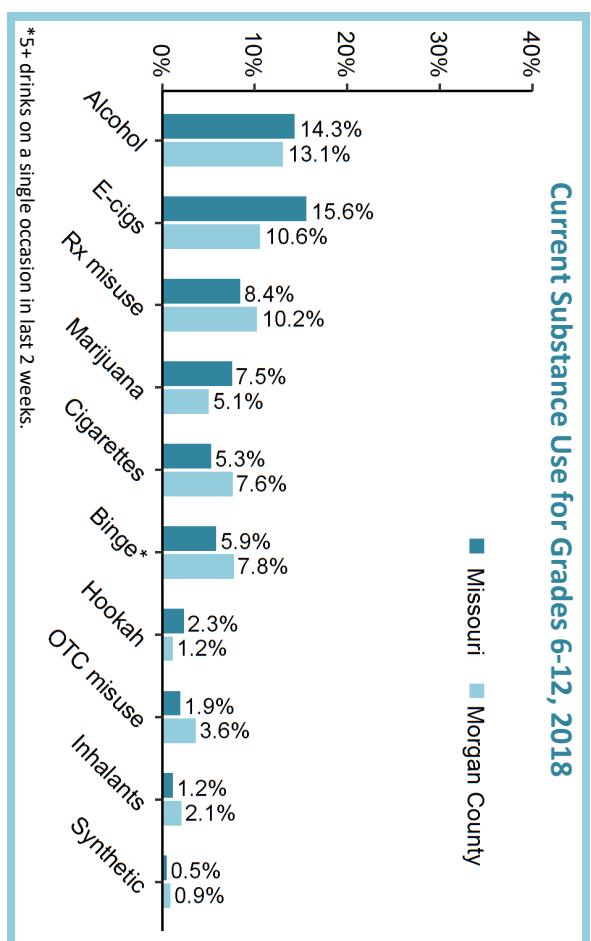
Behavioral Health
Epidemiology
Workgroup



Morgan County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 20,099 in 2016. Morgan County ranks 55 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 9.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 24.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.3%. The median income of the county was \$32,807.

Substance Use in Morgan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



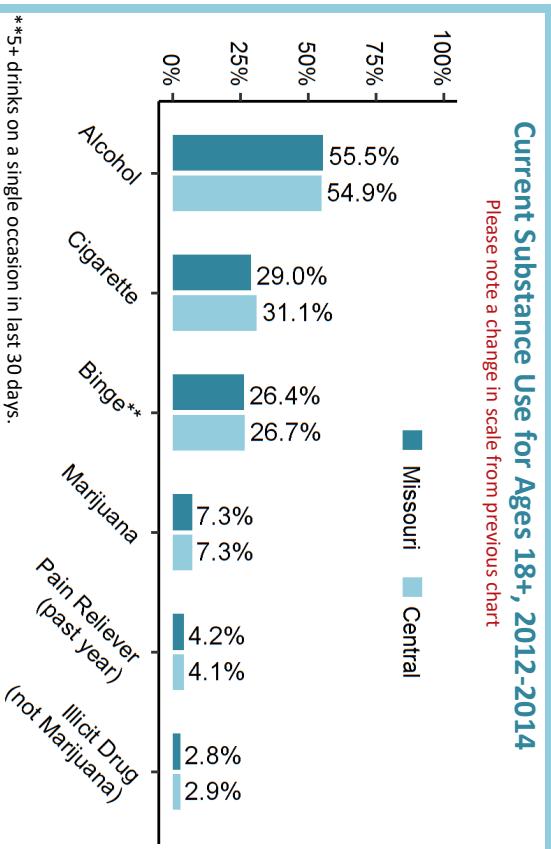
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Morgan County, 13.1% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 30.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 21.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 47.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 41.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 11.8. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Morgan County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 41.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 39.3% to get e-cigarettes. 25.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.0% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 37.0% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Morgan County, 5.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 29.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 84.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 27.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.4. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Morgan County youth, approximately 25.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Morgan County, 22.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 53.6% of those misusing prescription drugs in Morgan County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Morgan County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 26 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 79 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 29 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Morgan County had 61 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 142 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Morgan County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 27 in 2015 to 25 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
25	1	15	9	1	20
				Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
				0	2



Mental Health Data for Morgan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 207 Morgan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Morgan County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	195	207
Adjustment Disorder	6	*
Anxiety Disorder	110	114
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	25	26
Mood Disorder	139	143
Psychotic Disorder	41	36

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.6% reported feeling sad, 57.7% had changes in sleep, and 53.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 24.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 3 Morgan County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 16.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

New Madrid County

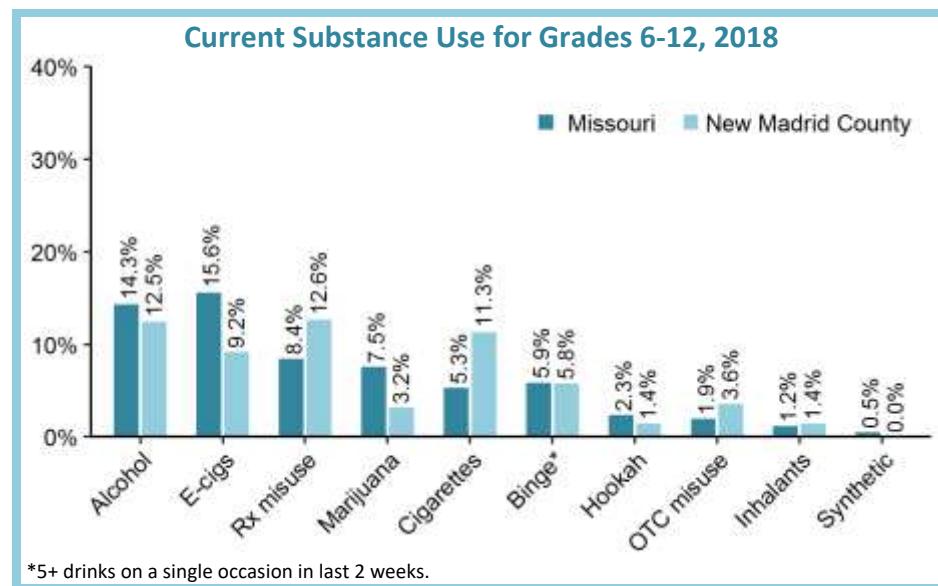
2018



New Madrid County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 17,890 in 2016. New Madrid County ranks 60 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 11.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 25.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$33,037.

Substance Use in New Madrid County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



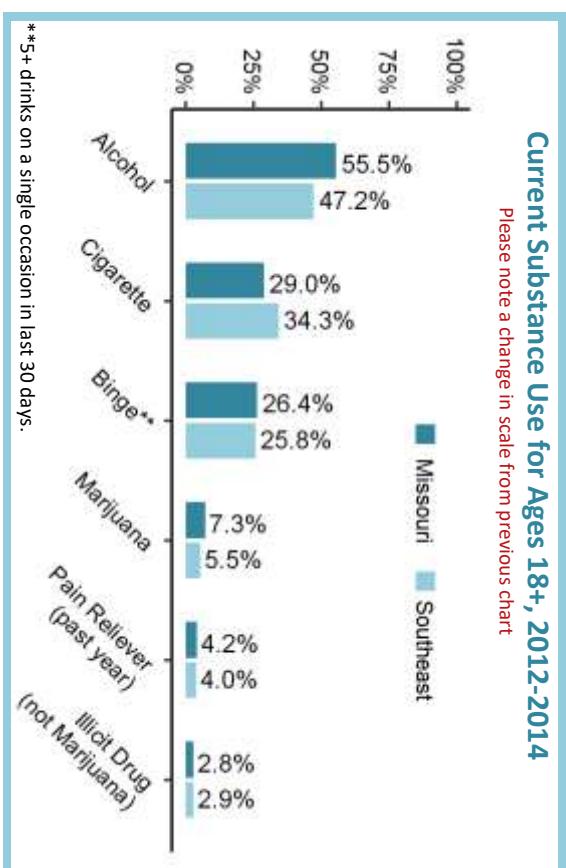
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In New Madrid County, 12.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 35.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 30.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 45.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 39.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In New Madrid County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 46.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 39.2% to get e-cigarettes. 35.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 19.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In New Madrid County, 3.2% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 31.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 26.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In New Madrid County youth, approximately 29.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In New Madrid County, 30.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 91.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 51.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in New Madrid County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, New Madrid County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 20 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2017, 175 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 35 were primarily due to alcohol, 61 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, New Madrid County had 88 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 216 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in New Madrid County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 25 in 2015 to 13 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
13	0	9	4	0	10	0
						1



Mental Health Data for New Madrid County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 312 New Madrid County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in New Madrid County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	320	312
Adjustment Disorder	14	15
Anxiety Disorder	57	55
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	49	49
Mood Disorder	185	173
Psychotic Disorder	62	61

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 53.2% reported feeling sad, 60.4% had changes in sleep, and 51.2% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 15.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 10 New Madrid County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.4% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Newton County

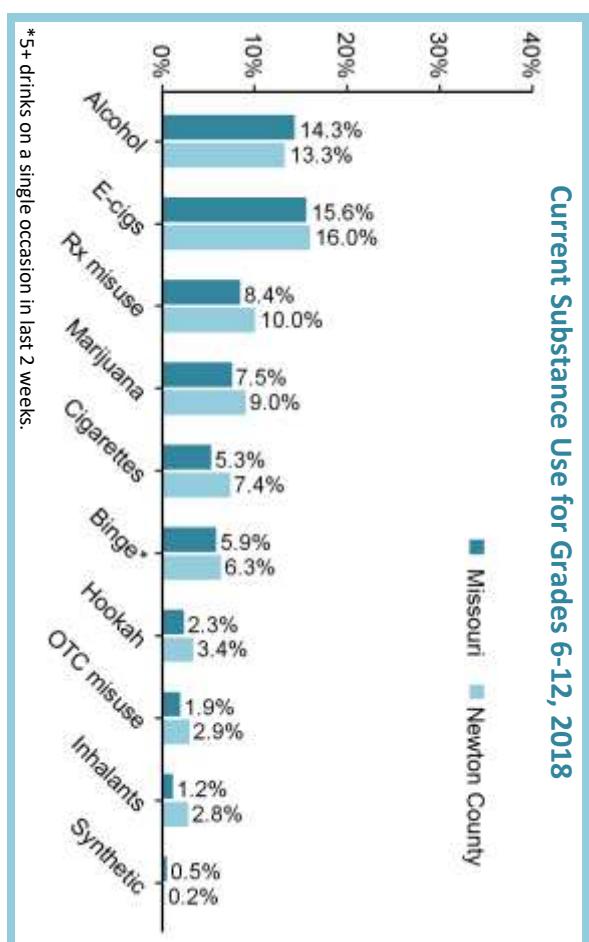
2018



Newton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 58,219 in 2016. Newton County ranks 18 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 14.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$46,170.

Substance Use in Newton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



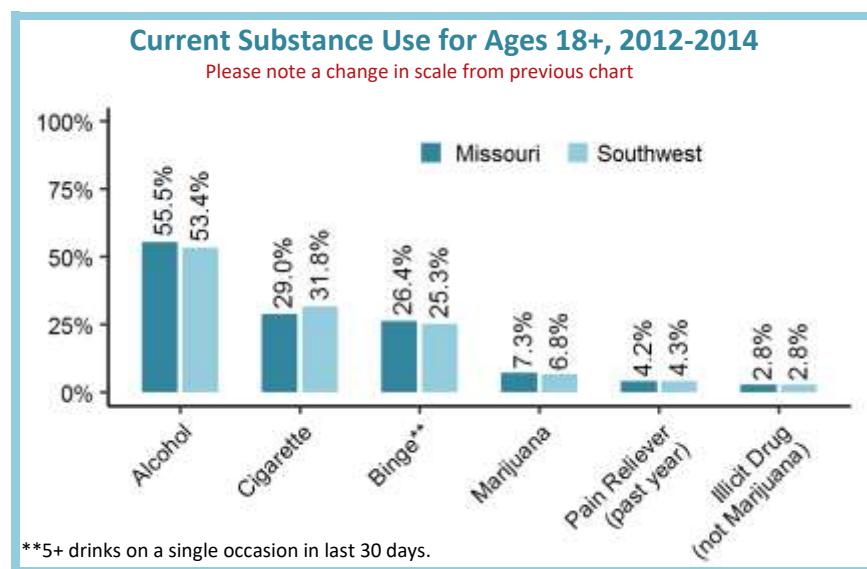
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Newton County, 13.3% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 24.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 48.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 39.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Newton County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.1. An estimated 46.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.1% to get e-cigarettes. 26.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 41.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Newton County, 9.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 35.8% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 78.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 30.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.2. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Newton County youth, approximately 36.8% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Newton County, 28.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 92.5% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 50.8% of those misusing prescription drugs in Newton County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Newton County residents had a total of 24 alcohol-related and 32 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 107 alcohol-related and 76 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 306 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 115 were primarily due to alcohol, 51 were primarily due to marijuana, and 23 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Newton County had 249 DWI arrests, 67 liquor law violations and 379 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Newton County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 71 in 2015 to 63 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
63	3	25	35	3	35	0	13



Mental Health Data for Newton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 879 Newton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Newton County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	825	879
Adjustment Disorder	62	50
Anxiety Disorder	308	309
Developmental Disorder	8	*
Impulse Control Disorder	115	109
Mood Disorder	523	518
Psychotic Disorder	109	105

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 61.1% reported feeling sad, 60.3% had changes in sleep, and 61.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 22.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 15 Newton County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 15.0% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Nodaway County

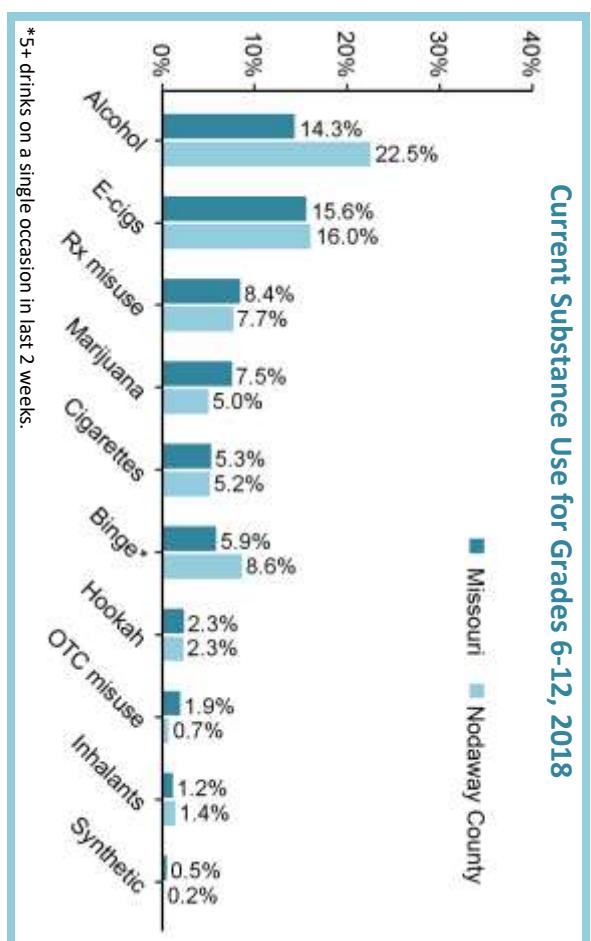
2018



Nodaway County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 22,492 in 2016. Nodaway County ranks 51 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$44,923.

Substance Use in Nodaway County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



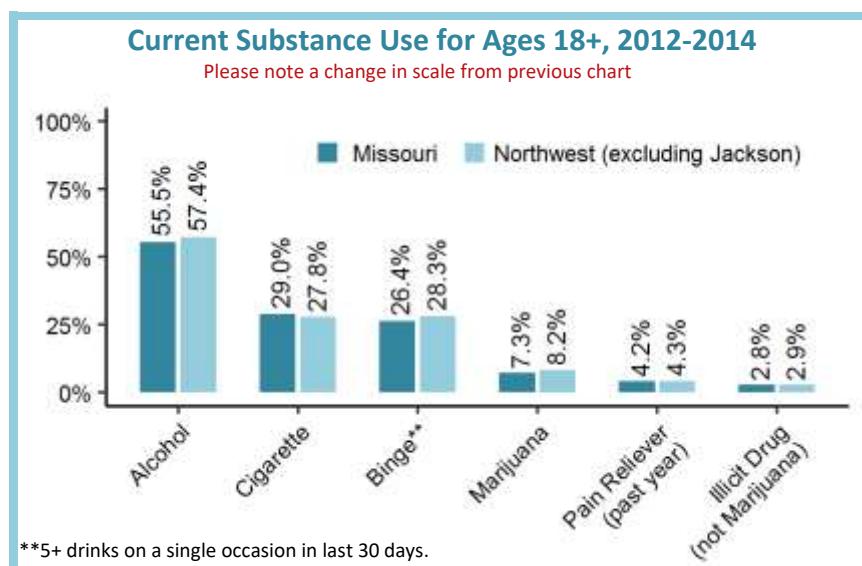
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Nodaway County, 22.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 44.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 22.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 62.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 50.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.3. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Nodaway County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 47.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 49.8% to get e-cigarettes. 23.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.2% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 41.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Nodaway County, 5.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 30.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 86.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 26.6% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.7. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Nodaway County youth, approximately 26.3% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Nodaway County, 26.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.4% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 40.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Nodaway County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Nodaway County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 20 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 70 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 28 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Nodaway County had 28 DWI arrests, 227 liquor law violations and 90 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Nodaway County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 21 in 2015 to 12 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
12	2	6	4	2	6	0	4



Mental Health Data for Nodaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 193 Nodaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Nodaway County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	201	193
Adjustment Disorder	13	*
Anxiety Disorder	98	98
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	49	48
Mood Disorder	147	130
Psychotic Disorder	16	15

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 69.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 46.1% reported feeling sad, 51.2% had changes in sleep, and 50.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 15.0% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Nodaway County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.9% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.1% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

OREGON COUNTY

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT ADMISSIONS FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AND COMPULSIVE GAMBLING

Some individuals were admitted to more than one category of substance use treatment and are counted once in each category they accessed during the fiscal year:

TREATMENT CATEGORY	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Detoxification	*	5	6
CSTAR Adolescent	*	*	*
CSTAR Women and Children	*	*	0
CSTAR General Adult	24	22	31
CSTAR Opioid	0	0	0
Primary Recovery Treatment	*	0	0
Clinical SATOP (CIP, YCIP, SROP)	5	9	*
Other Substance Disorder Treatment	0	*	0

SUBSTANCE AWARENESS TRAFFIC OFFENDER PROGRAM (SATOP)	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Offender Management Unit	19	20	17
- Adolescent Diversion Education Program	0	0	0
- Offender Education Program	5	9	7
- Weekend Intervention Program	5	*	*
(See also Clinical SATOP at left)			
OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED			
Co-Dependency	0	0	0
Compulsive Gambling	0	0	0
Recovery Supports	0	*	0
Early Intervention	0	0	0

The profiles below summarize individuals admitted to Division of Behavioral Health substance use treatment programs. Individuals are counted only once, regardless of their number of admissions within the fiscal year. Individuals admitted only to categories listed in the box above-right are not included below. An asterisk (*) in a data cell indicates the count was fewer than 5 and suppressed to avoid disclosure of identifying information:

NUMBER ADMITTED	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016	PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Total Individuals	34	37	37	Alcohol	10	12	10
AGE				Marijuana / Hashish	9	7	6
Under 18	*	*	*	Cocaine (total)	0	0	0
18 to 24	*	*	*	- Crack	0	0	0
25 to 29	8	10	6	Stimulant (total)	10	14	18
30 to 34	5	*	8	- Methamphetamine	10	14	18
35 to 39	*	6	*	Heroin	0	0	0
40 to 44	*	*	*	Analgesic except Heroin	5	*	*
45 to 54	*	7	8	- Non-Prescription Methadone	0	0	0
55 and Over	*	*	*	PCP, LSD, other Hallucinogen	0	0	0
GENDER				Tranquilizer	0	*	0
Male	17	22	23	Inhalant	0	0	0
Female	17	15	14	Sedative	0	0	0
RACE / ETHNICITY				Other Medication or Illicit Drug	0	0	0
Caucasian	33	37	34	Average Age at First Use of Drug	18.3	17.7	18.1
African American	0	0	0	INJECTION DRUG USE			
Native American / Alaskan	0	0	0	Any Injection Use at Admission	11	10	8
Asian / Pacific Islander	0	0	0	- Daily Injection Use	*	*	*
Hispanic	*	0	*	- Weekly Injection Use	*	*	*
Other Race / Two or More Races	0	0	*	- Less than Weekly Injection Use	*	5	*
EDUCATION				LIFETIME DUI / DWI ARRESTS			
Less than High School Diploma	13	11	13	0	19	17	19
High School Graduate or G.E.D.	16	20	15	1 or 2	10	16	15
Associate Degree or Some College	5	6	9	3 or More	5	*	*
Bachelor or Advanced Degree	0	0	0	TREATMENT REFERRAL SOURCE			
EMPLOYMENT				Self / Family / Friend	17	21	27
Employed	10	7	9	School	0	0	0
Unemployed	10	18	5	Mental Health Provider	0	0	0
Not in Labor Force	14	12	23	Health Care Provider	*	*	*
HOUSING / LIVING ARRANGEMENT				Court / Criminal Justice	8	14	7
Independent Living	29	30	31	Other Referral Source	*	*	*
Dependent Living	*	*	*	TREATMENT ACCOMMODATION			
Homeless	*	*	*	Pregnant when Admitted to any Episode	*	*	0
MARITAL / FAMILY STATUS				Military Veteran	0	0	*
Never Married	11	15	9	Special Education Services Needed	*	6	*
Married / Cohabitating	13	12	14	Co-Occurring Psychological Problem	18	15	17
Previously Married	10	10	14	Co-Occurring Developmental Problem	*	*	*

Behavioral Health Profile

Osage County

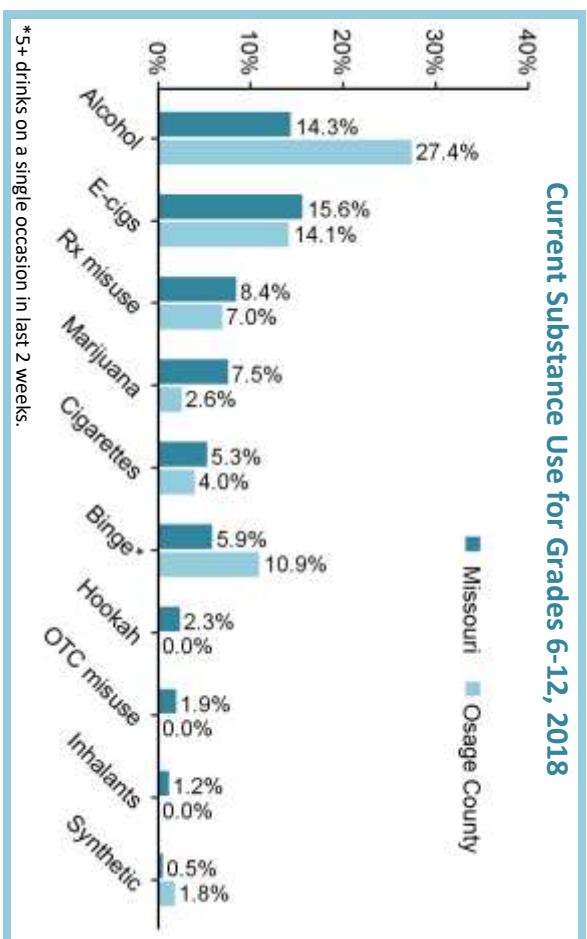
2018



Osage County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 13,596 in 2016. Osage County ranks 75 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 3.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 8.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$55,781.

Substance Use in Osage County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

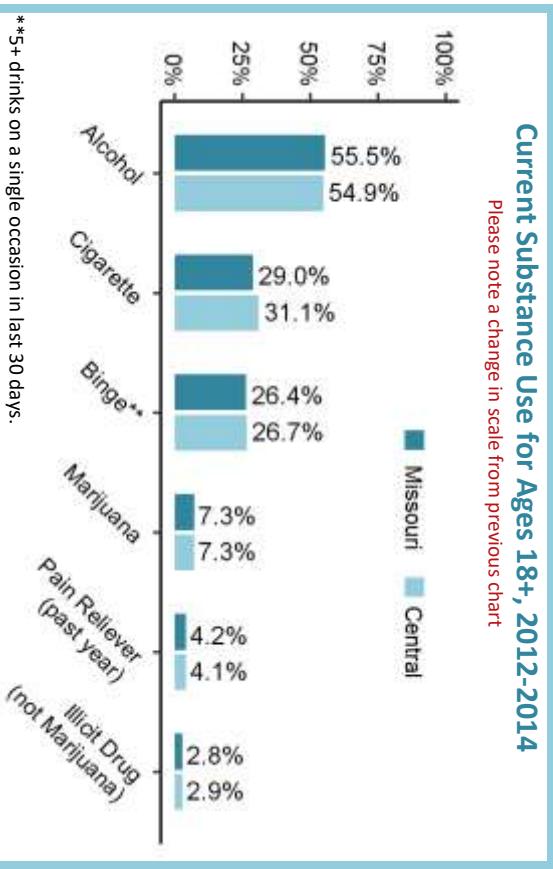
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Osage County, 27.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 42.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 21.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 66.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 73.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Osage County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 54.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 43.7% to get e-cigarettes. 41.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 11.6% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Osage County, 2.6% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 28.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 82.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 37.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.4. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Osage County youth, approximately 30.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Osage County, 23.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 5.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 11.1% of those misusing prescription drugs in Osage County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Osage County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 20 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 41 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 19 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Osage County had 23 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 51 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Osage County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 13 in 2015 to 13 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
13	0	6	7	0	10
				Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
				0	0



Mental Health Data for Osage County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 41 Osage County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Osage County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	38	41
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	21	30
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	9	9
Mood Disorder	22	24
Psychotic Disorder	10	9

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 72.4% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 54.5% reported feeling sad, 44.6% had changes in sleep, and 48.6% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 14.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 2 Osage County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Ozark County

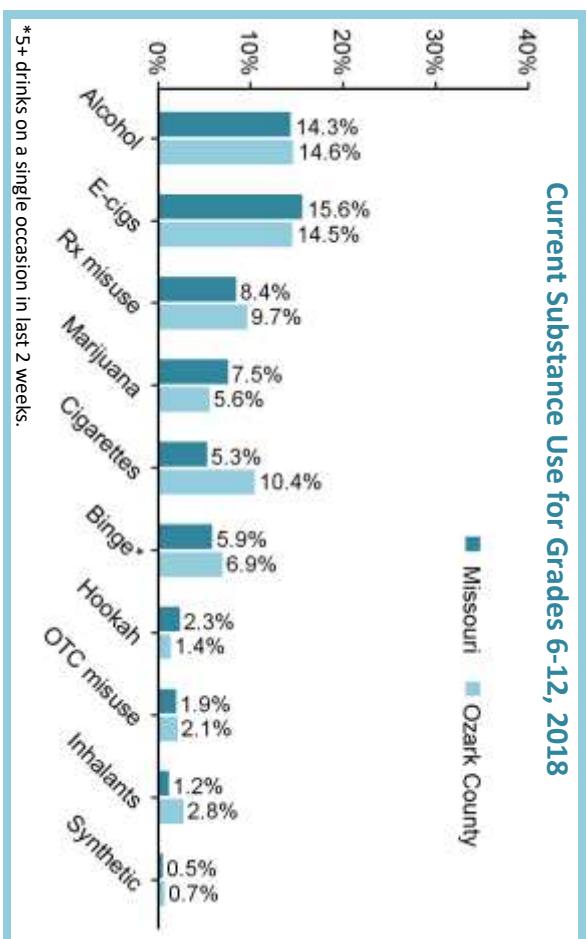
2018



Ozark County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 9,187 in 2016. Ozark County ranks 92 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 9.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 25.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$32,042.

Substance Use in Ozark County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



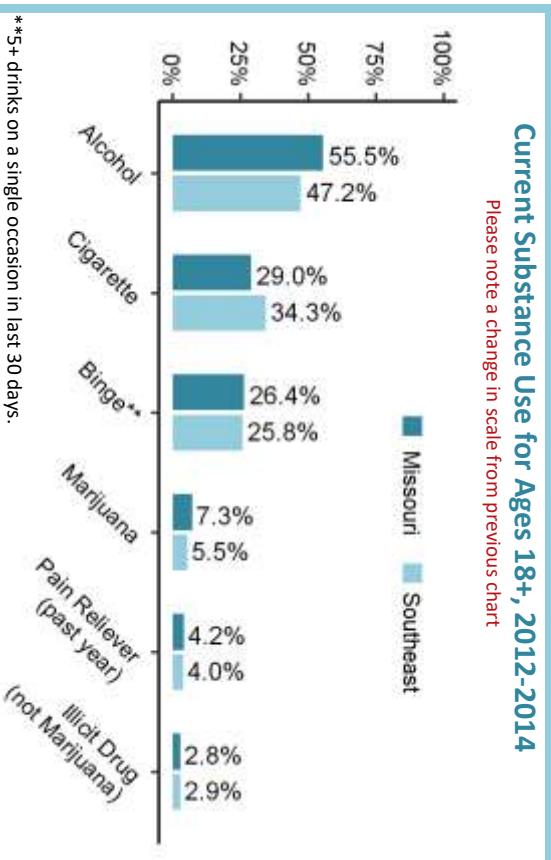
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Ozark County, 14.6% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 38.2% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 32.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 41.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 44.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Ozark County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.8. An estimated 46.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 43.1% to get e-cigarettes. 31.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 19.6% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 42.3% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Ozark County, 5.6% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 23.8% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 28.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 12.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Ozark County youth, approximately 36.8% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Ozark County, 18.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.8% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 42.9% of those misusing prescription drugs in Ozark County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Ozark County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 42 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Ozark County had 36 DWI arrests, 18 liquor law violations and 107 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ozark County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2015 to 16 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	9	6	1	9	0	0



Mental Health Data for Ozark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 83 Ozark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Ozark County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	73	83
Adjustment Disorder	7	*
Anxiety Disorder	37	48
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	9	11
Mood Disorder	45	49
Psychotic Disorder	7	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 54.8% reported feeling sad, 51.4% had changes in sleep, and 46.2% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 24.8% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 0 Ozark County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.1% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Pemiscot County

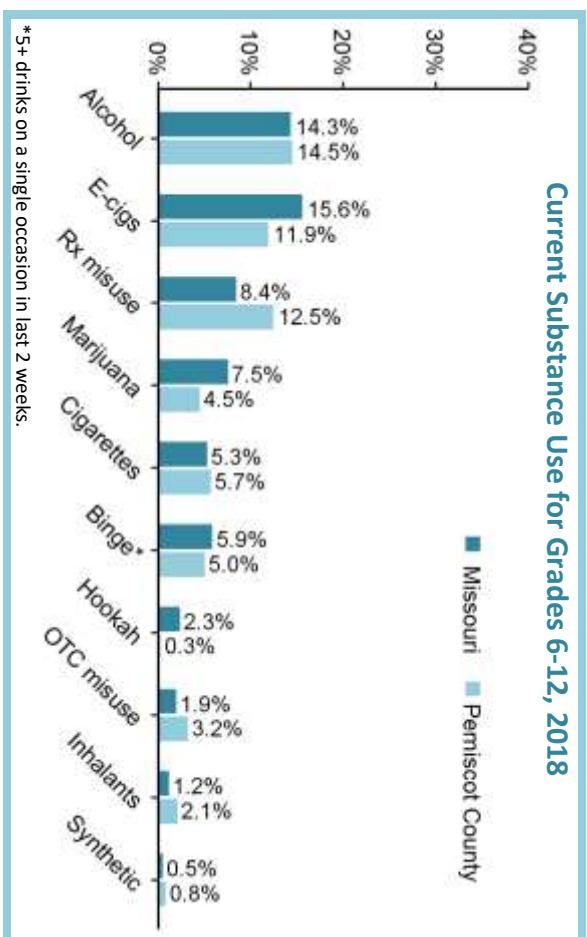
2018



Pemiscot County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 17,102 in 2016. Pemiscot County ranks 64 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 11.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 30.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$33,293.

Substance Use in Pemiscot County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



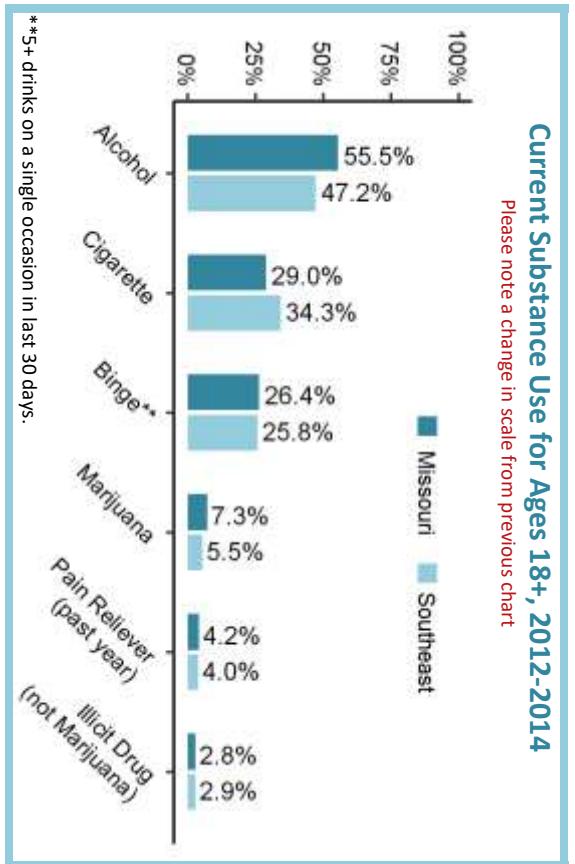
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Pemiscot County, 14.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 37.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 28.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 39.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 38.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.0. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Pemiscot County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.0. An estimated 38.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 33.8% to get e-cigarettes. 21.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 23.8% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 39.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Pemiscot County, 4.5% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 31.8% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 78.9% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 26.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.3. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Pemiscot County youth, approximately 36.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Pemiscot County, 22.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 20.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 92.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 44.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Pemiscot County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Pemiscot County residents had a total of 17 alcohol-related and 37 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 52 alcohol-related and 54 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 204 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 40 were primarily due to alcohol, 68 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Pemiscot County had 62 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 84 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pemiscot County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 22 in 2015 to 20 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
20	0	10	10	0	13	1



Mental Health Data for Pemiscot County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 239 Pemiscot County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Pemiscot County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	311	239
Adjustment Disorder	6	11
Anxiety Disorder	54	44
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	64	61
Mood Disorder	160	113
Psychotic Disorder	45	42

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.6% reported feeling sad, 57.9% had changes in sleep, and 56.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 14.9% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 0 Pemiscot County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 6.0% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Perry County

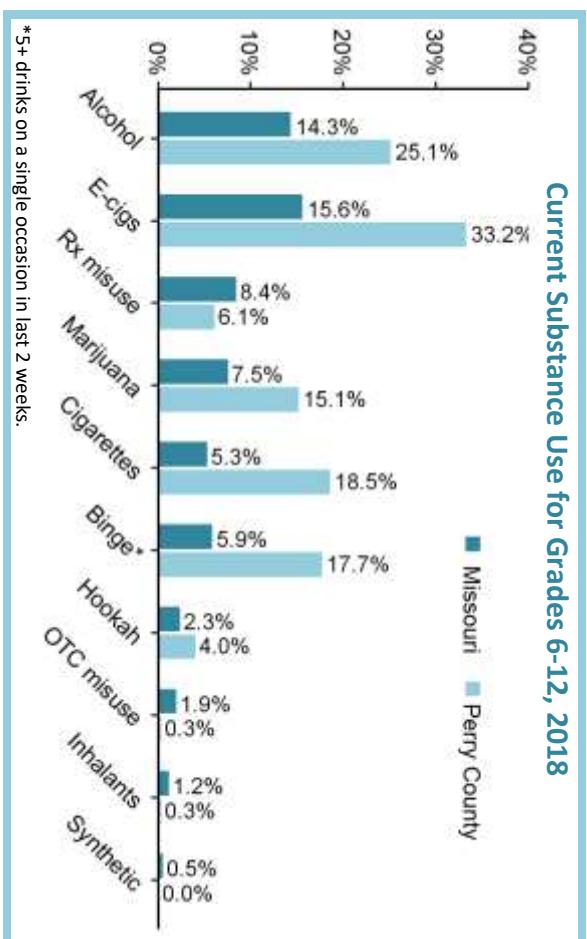
2018



Perry County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 19,201 in 2016. Perry County ranks 56 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 10.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$51,922.

Substance Use in Perry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



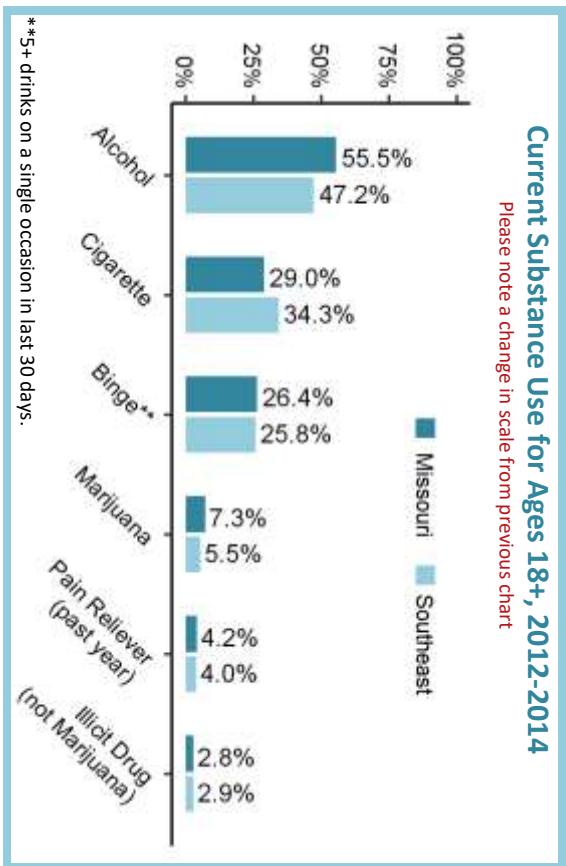
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Perry County, 25.1% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 47.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 33.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 55.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 54.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Perry County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.6. An estimated 67.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 64.2% to get e-cigarettes. 41.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 49.3% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Perry County, 15.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 43.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 74.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 35.6% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.2. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Perry County youth, approximately 27.9% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Perry County, 24.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 19.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 91.0% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 50.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Perry County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Perry County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 21 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 113 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 32 were primarily due to alcohol, 29 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Perry County had 75 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 179 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Perry County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 19 in 2015 to 21 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
21	0	10	11	0	14	0
						2



Mental Health Data for Perry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 356 Perry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Perry County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	497	356
Adjustment Disorder	35	23
Anxiety Disorder	85	64
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	75	53
Mood Disorder	288	241
Psychotic Disorder	21	23

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 81.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 57.2% reported feeling sad, 59.5% had changes in sleep, and 54.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 5 Perry County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 19.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.5% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Pettis County

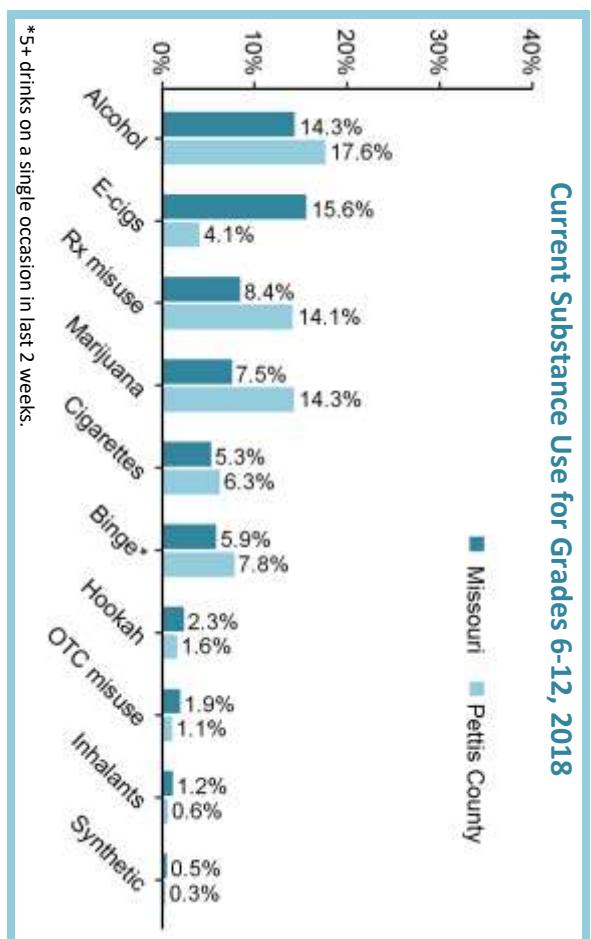
2018



Pettis County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 42,280 in 2016. Pettis County ranks 27 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$42,089.

Substance Use in Pettis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



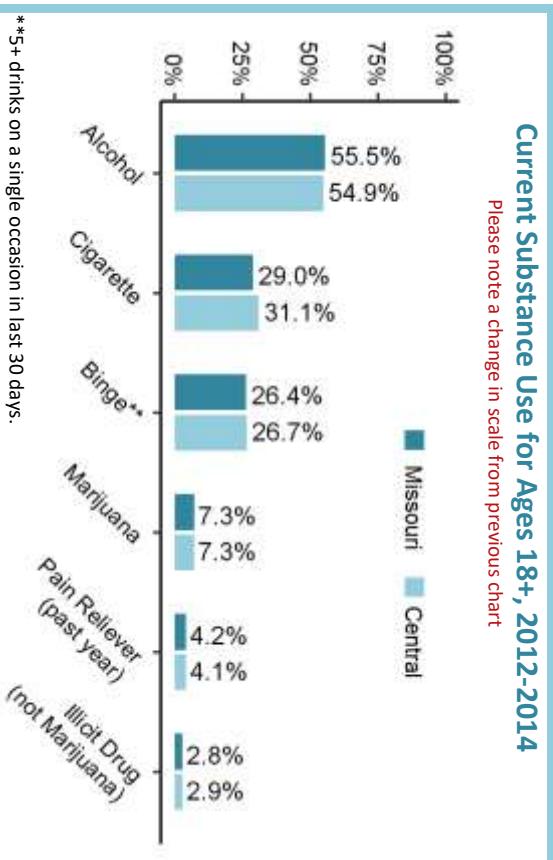
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Pettis County, 17.6% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 35.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 25.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 52.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 48.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.5. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Pettis County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.6. An estimated 50.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 46.9% to get e-cigarettes. 31.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 24.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 44.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Pettis County, 14.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 46.7% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 72.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 45.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Pettis County youth, approximately 44.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Pettis County, 29.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 93.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 63.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Pettis County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Pettis County residents had a total of 57 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 150 alcohol-related and 97 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 236 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 79 were primarily due to alcohol, 61 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Pettis County had 193 DWI arrests, 49 liquor law violations and 338 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pettis County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 48 in 2015 to 53 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
53	0	26	27	0	36	0
						13



Mental Health Data for Pettis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 528 Pettis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Pettis County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	496	528
Adjustment Disorder	20	23
Anxiety Disorder	305	310
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	86	93
Mood Disorder	374	368
Psychotic Disorder	73	78

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 73.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 51.7% reported feeling sad, 61.1% had changes in sleep, and 64.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 13.8% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 7 Pettis County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.3% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Phelps County

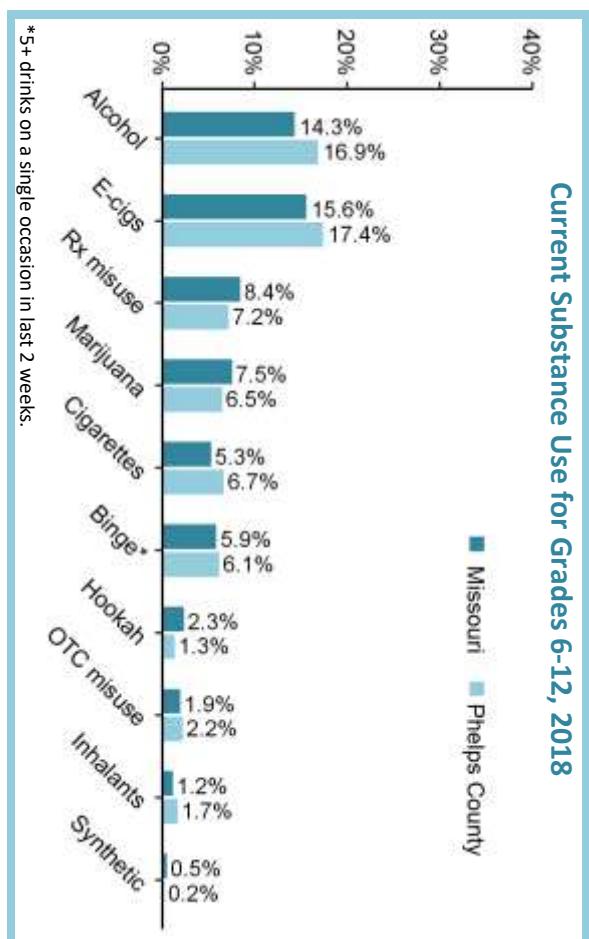
2018



Phelps County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 44,828 in 2016. Phelps County ranks 25 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 19.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$40,738.

Substance Use in Phelps County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



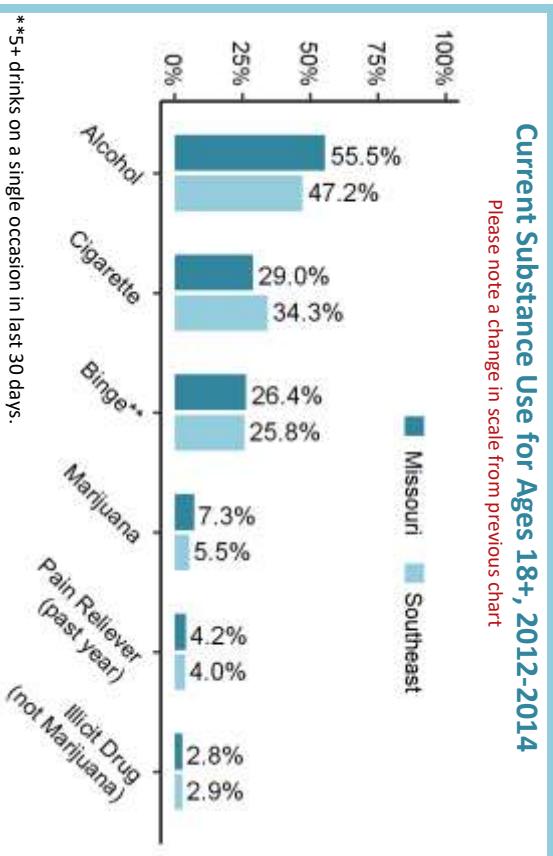
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Phelps County, 16.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 40.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 21.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 49.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 45.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Phelps County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.1. An estimated 44.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 46.3% to get e-cigarettes. 32.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 13.8% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Phelps County, 6.5% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 34.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 78.3% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 35.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Phelps County youth, approximately 39.9% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Phelps County, 24.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 9.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 59.6% of those misusing prescription drugs in Phelps County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Phelps County residents had a total of 22 alcohol-related and 95 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 123 alcohol-related and 106 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 349 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 82 were primarily due to alcohol, 60 were primarily due to marijuana, and 12 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Phelps County had 269 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 570 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Phelps County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 43 in 2015 to 36 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
36	1	20	15	1	33
				Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
				3	8



Mental Health Data for Phelps County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 520 Phelps County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Phelps County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	495	520
Adjustment Disorder	32	34
Anxiety Disorder	333	325
Developmental Disorder	17	11
Impulse Control Disorder	127	114
Mood Disorder	334	339
Psychotic Disorder	59	58

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 54.1% reported feeling sad, 53.8% had changes in sleep, and 56.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 21.6% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 9 Phelps County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.0% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Pike County

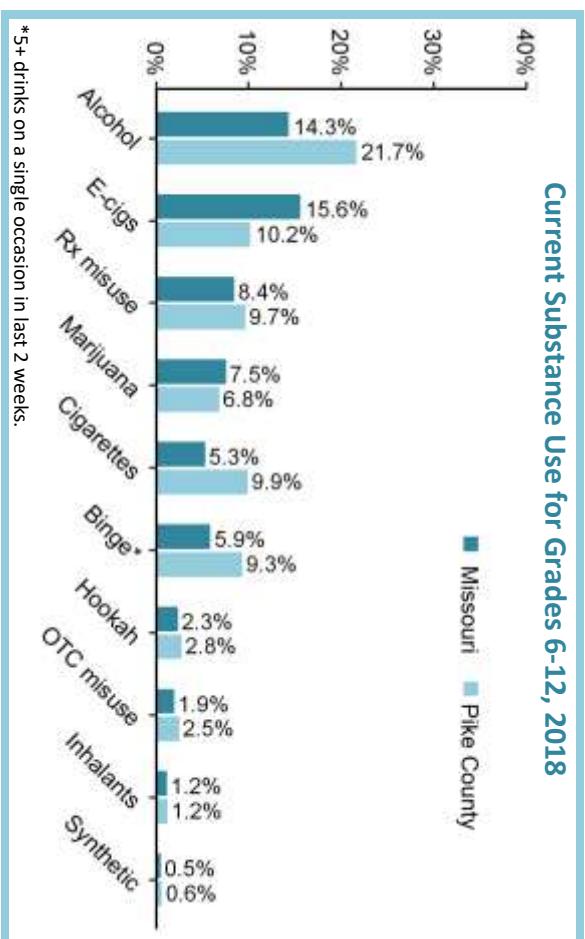
2018



Pike County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 18,504 in 2016. Pike County ranks 58 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 18.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$43,617.

Substance Use in Pike County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



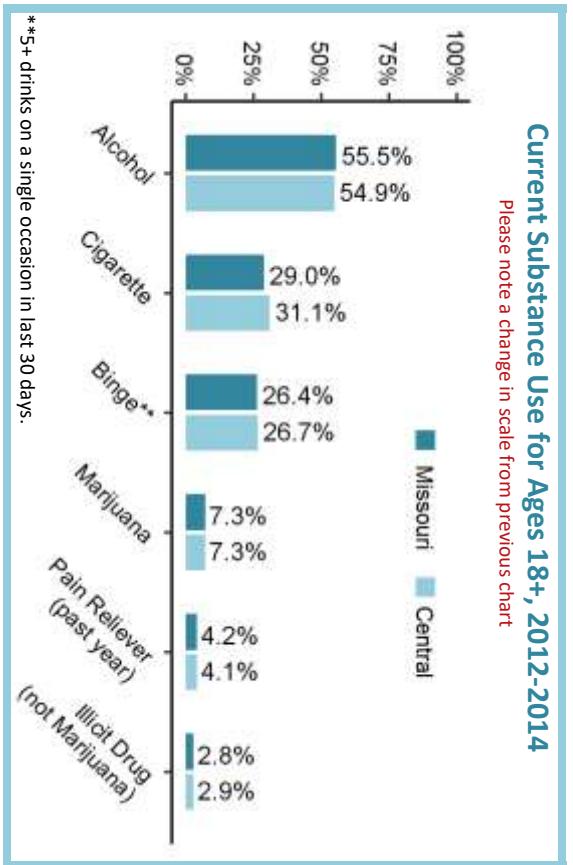
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Pike County, 21.7% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 43.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 30.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 57.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 50.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Pike County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.3% to get e-cigarettes. 31.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 41.3% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Pike County, 6.8% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 39.1% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 77.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 34.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.7. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Pike County youth, approximately 36.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Pike County, 27.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 93.5% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 40.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Pike County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Pike County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 27 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 72 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 30 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Pike County had 54 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 99 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pike County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2015 to 13 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	8	5	0	10	0	0



Mental Health Data for Pike County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 174 Pike County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Pike County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	175	174
Adjustment Disorder	10	8
Anxiety Disorder	53	63
Developmental Disorder	11	11
Impulse Control Disorder	45	47
Mood Disorder	108	107
Psychotic Disorder	33	40

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.0% reported feeling sad, 54.0% had changes in sleep, and 54.3% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.3% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 10 Pike County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Platte County

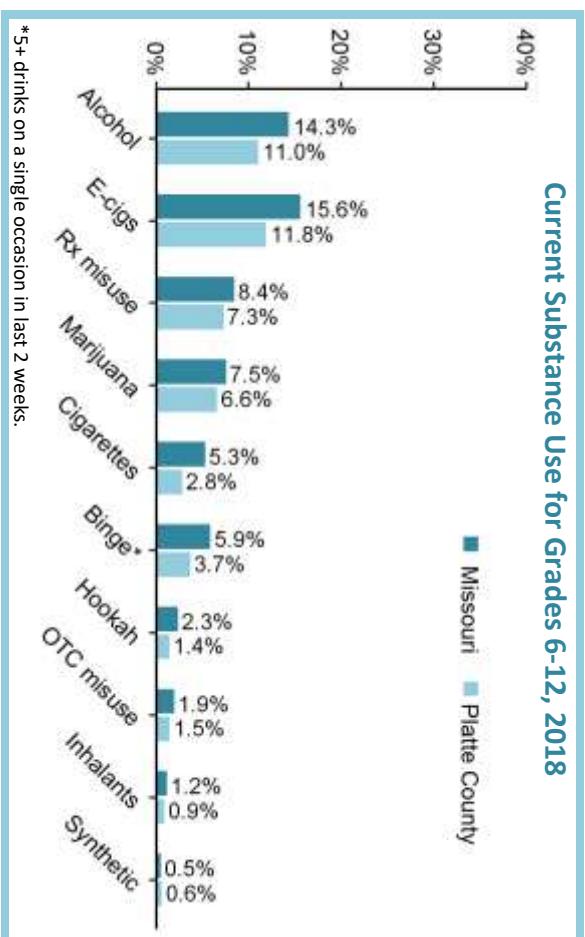
2018



Platte County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 98,653 in 2016. Platte County ranks 12 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 6.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$77,933.

Substance Use in Platte County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



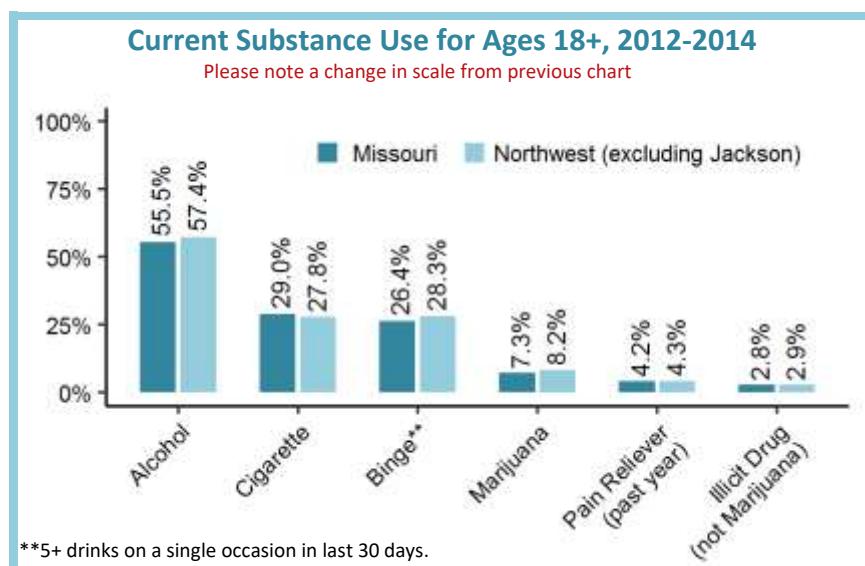
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Platte County, 11.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.7% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 18.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 49.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 37.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.3. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Platte County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.2. An estimated 37.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 42.7% to get e-cigarettes. 18.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 14.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 35.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Platte County, 6.6% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 34.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 79.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 33.3% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Platte County youth, approximately 34.7% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Platte County, 25.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.4% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 48.6% of those misusing prescription drugs in Platte County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Platte County residents had a total of 66 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 227 alcohol-related and 105 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 292 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 134 were primarily due to alcohol, 72 were primarily due to marijuana, and 13 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Platte County had 423 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 351 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Platte County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 79 in 2015 to 74 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
74	4	27	43	4	41	0	13



Mental Health Data for Platte County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 690 Platte County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Platte County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	668	690
Adjustment Disorder	15	19
Anxiety Disorder	163	151
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	74	78
Mood Disorder	413	429
Psychotic Disorder	94	86

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 69.3% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 51.3% reported feeling sad, 53.5% had changes in sleep, and 54.2% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 16.6% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 20 Platte County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Polk County

2018



Polk County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 31,412 in 2016. Polk County ranks 37 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$44,357.

Substance Use in Polk County

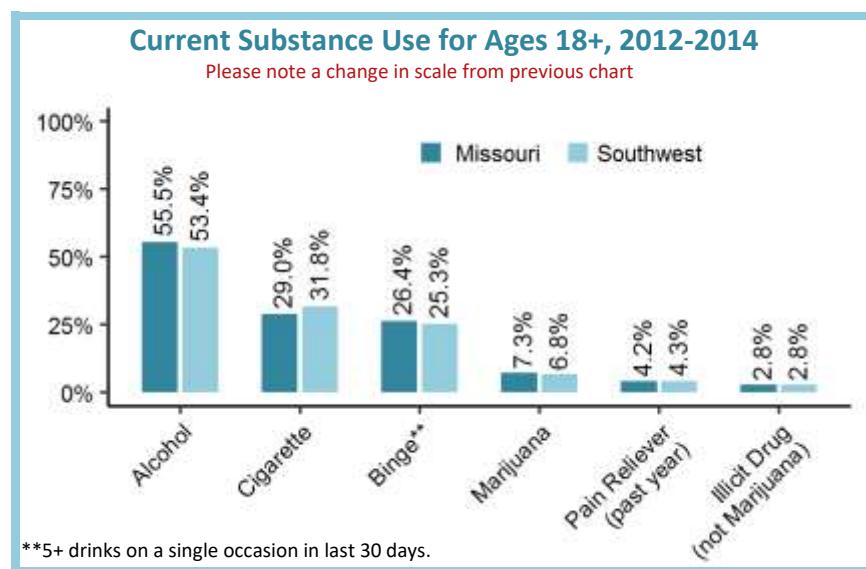
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.8. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Polk County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.4. An estimated 47.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.9% to get e-cigarettes. 31.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 16.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 42.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Polk County, 6.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 35.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 79.0% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 34.8% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.7. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Polk County youth, approximately 35.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Polk County, 25.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.9% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 55.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Polk County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Polk County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 70 alcohol-related and 64 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 187 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 44 were primarily due to alcohol, 49 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Polk County had 113 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 291 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Polk County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 17 in 2015 to 21 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	0	10	11	0	21	0	2



Mental Health Data for Polk County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 205 Polk County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Polk County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	193	205
Adjustment Disorder	7	11
Anxiety Disorder	81	109
Developmental Disorder	7	7
Impulse Control Disorder	32	39
Mood Disorder	124	131
Psychotic Disorder	56	49

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 54.0% reported feeling sad, 58.6% had changes in sleep, and 59.0% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 21.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 7 Polk County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.9% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Pulaski County

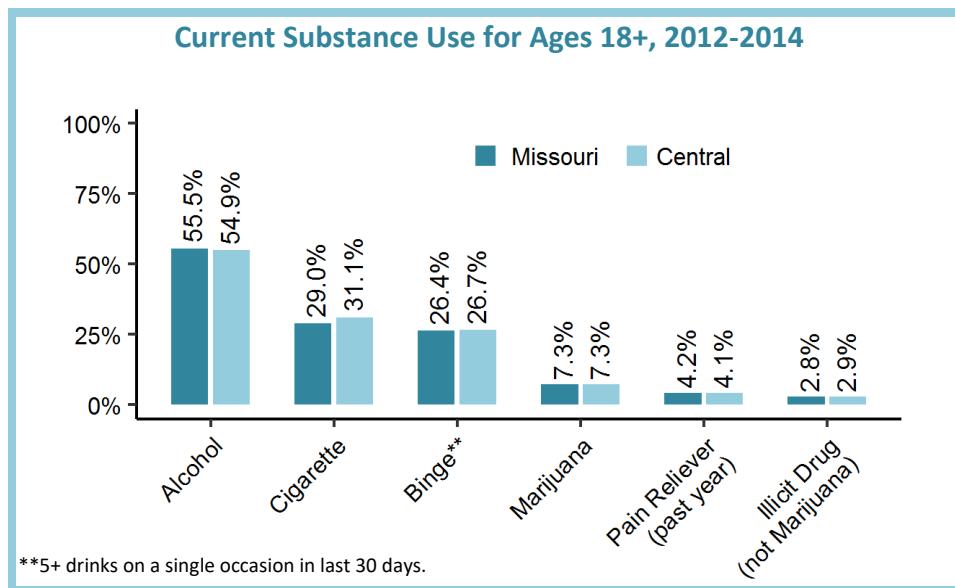
2018



Pulaski County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 52,611 in 2016. Pulaski County ranks 22 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 14.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$50,870.

Substance Use in Pulaski County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Pulaski County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 65 alcohol-related and 88 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 196 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 44 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Pulaski County had 159 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 497 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Pulaski County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 40 in 2015 to 49 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
49	2	18	29	3	21	2	1

Mental Health Data for Pulaski County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 426 Pulaski County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Pulaski County			In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
Total	FY2016	FY2017		
Adjustment Disorder	34	34		
Anxiety Disorder	298	283		
Developmental Disorder	13	10		
Impulse Control Disorder	85	91		Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Mood Disorder	307	317		
Psychotic Disorder	60	51		
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.			In 2016, 15 Pulaski County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities				

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>

Behavioral Health Profile

Putnam County

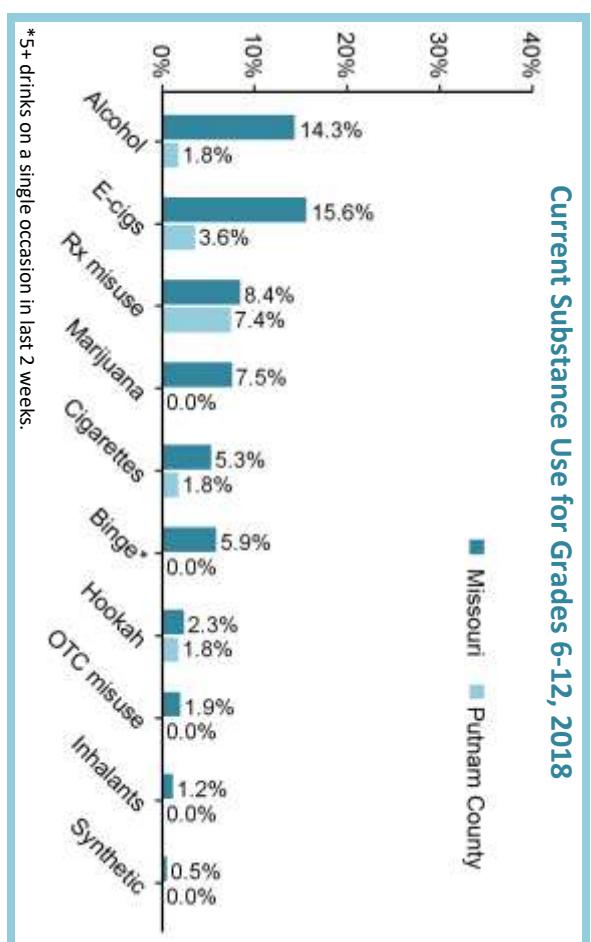
2018



Putnam County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 4,831 in 2016. Putnam County ranks 110 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 2.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$40,150.

Substance Use in Putnam County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



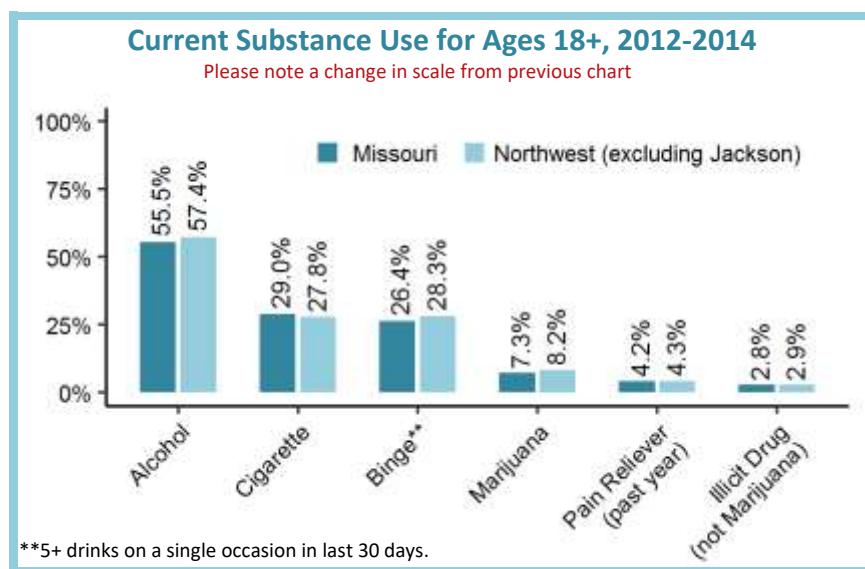
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Putnam County, 1.8% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 25.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 50.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 23.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 21.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 10.5. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Putnam County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 09.3. An estimated 20.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 13.3% to get e-cigarettes. 15.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 13.8% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 49.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Putnam County, 0.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 5.0% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 94.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 7.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 11.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Putnam County youth, approximately 40.7% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Putnam County, 10.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 98.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 100.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Putnam County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Putnam County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 22 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Putnam County had 9 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 9 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Putnam County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2015 to 3 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	3	0	0	4	0	0



Mental Health Data for Putnam County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 56 Putnam County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Putnam County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	60	56
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	28	26
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	10	11
Mood Disorder	34	28
Psychotic Disorder	8	6

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 55.2% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 38.8% reported feeling sad, 40.9% had changes in sleep, and 45.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 15.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 0 Putnam County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 3.0% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

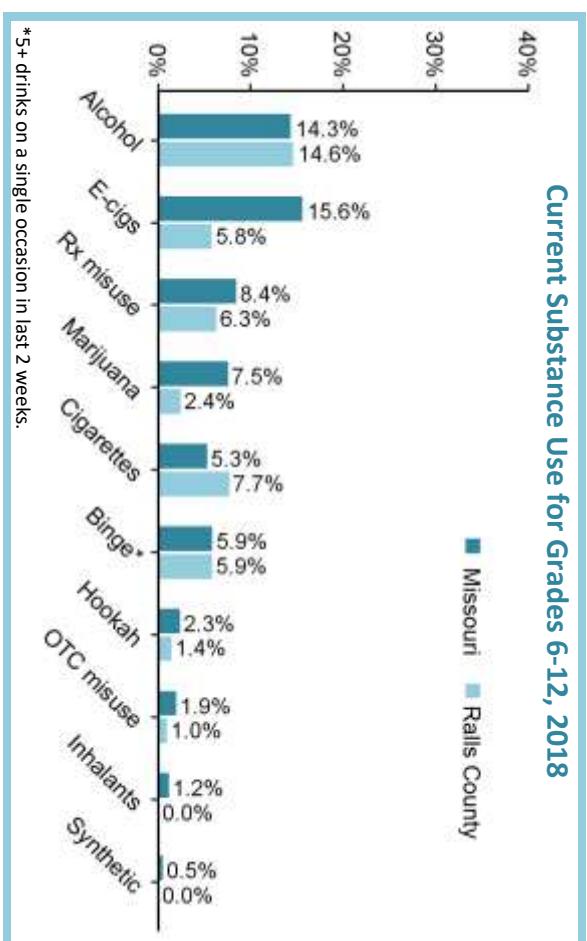
Ralls County
2018



Ralls County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 10,228 in 2016. Ralls County ranks 85 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.6%. This was the same as the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 10.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$51,564.

Substance Use in Ralls County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

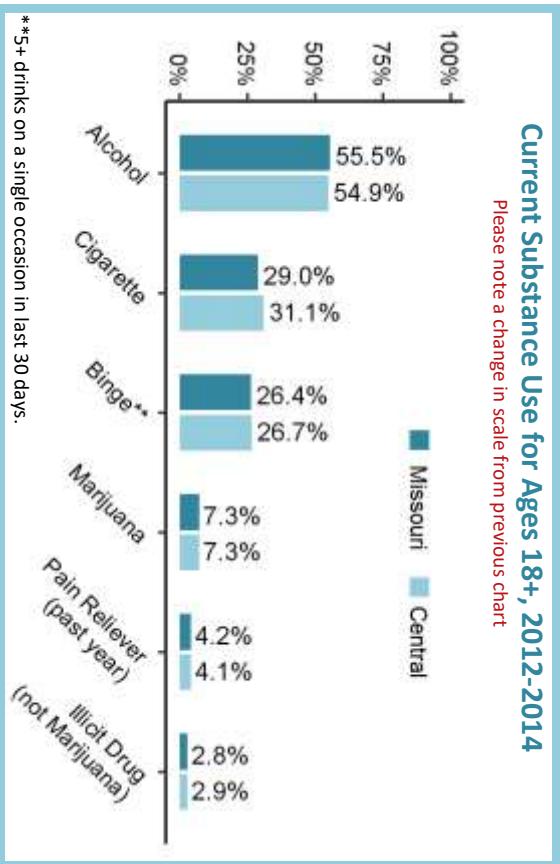
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Ralls County, 14.6% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 43.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 32.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 49.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 38.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Ralls County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 47.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 42.3% to get e-cigarettes. 27.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 22.8% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 41.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Ralls County, 2.4% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 30.3% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 87.0% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 25.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Ralls County youth, approximately 31.9% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Ralls County, 25.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 40.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Ralls County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Ralls County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 46 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Ralls County had 61 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 56 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ralls County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 4 in 2015 to 10 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	1	6	3	3	8	0	0



Mental Health Data for Ralls County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 121 Ralls County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Ralls County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	111	121
Adjustment Disorder	6	*
Anxiety Disorder	33	36
Developmental Disorder	*	5
Impulse Control Disorder	41	47
Mood Disorder	71	77
Psychotic Disorder	16	14

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 69.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 48.3% reported feeling sad, 51.7% had changes in sleep, and 52.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 14.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 3 Ralls County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 6.3% made a plan, and 0.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Randolph County

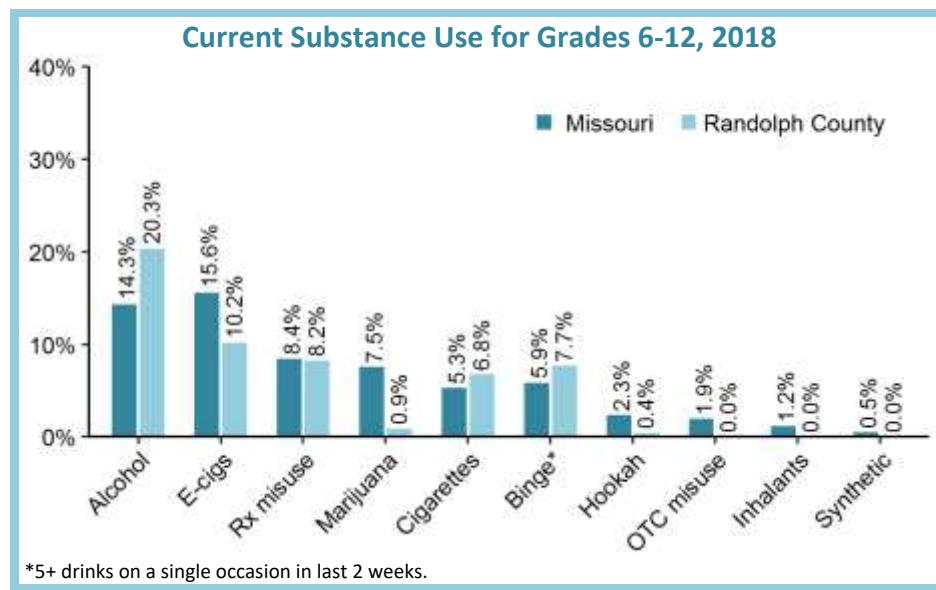
2018



Randolph County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 24,970 in 2016. Randolph County ranks 45 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$43,386.

Substance Use in Randolph County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



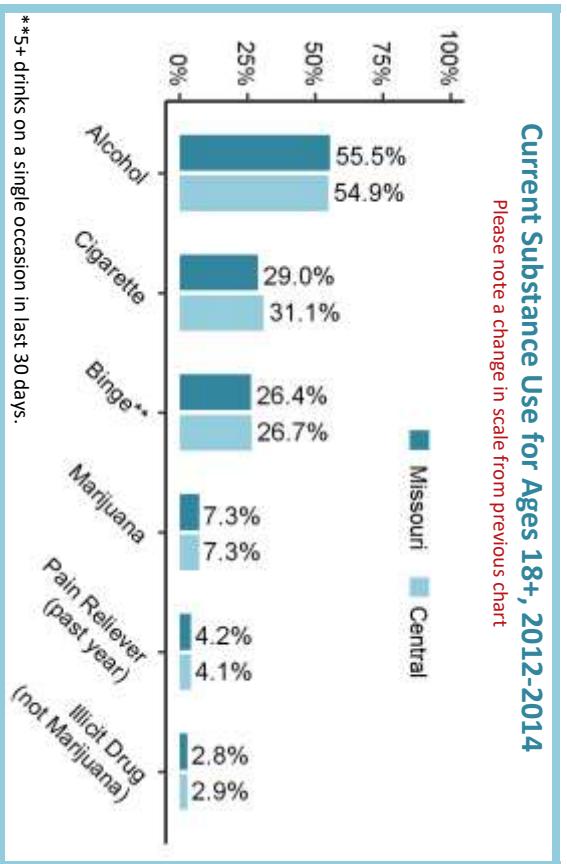
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Randolph County, 20.3% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 40.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 23.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 53.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 53.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Randolph County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.5. An estimated 42.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 39.8% to get e-cigarettes. 24.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 36.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Randolph County, 0.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 26.5% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 87.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 30.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.6. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Randolph County youth, approximately 29.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Randolph County, 22.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 32.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Randolph County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Randolph County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 43 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 230 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 69 were primarily due to alcohol, 75 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Randolph County had 151 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 240 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Randolph County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 22 in 2015 to 13 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
13	0	7	6	0	11	0
						3



Mental Health Data for Randolph County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 289 Randolph County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Randolph County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	330	289
Adjustment Disorder	21	12
Anxiety Disorder	197	174
Developmental Disorder	8	7
Impulse Control Disorder	50	54
Mood Disorder	235	206
Psychotic Disorder	52	44

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 62.2% reported feeling sad, 59.4% had changes in sleep, and 51.2% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 22.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 3 Randolph County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 12.7% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Ray County

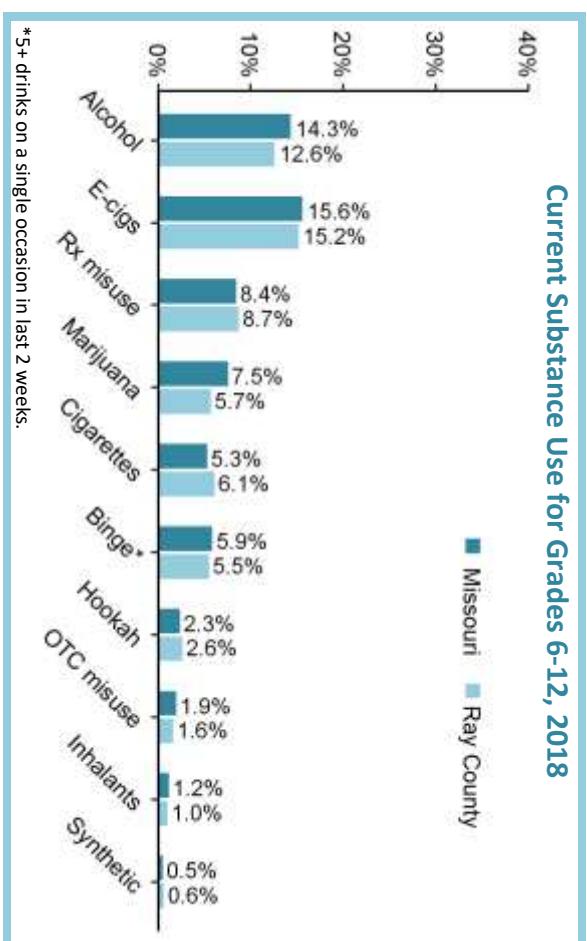
2018



Ray County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 22,721 in 2016. Ray County ranks 50 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 11.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$57,589.

Substance Use in Ray County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



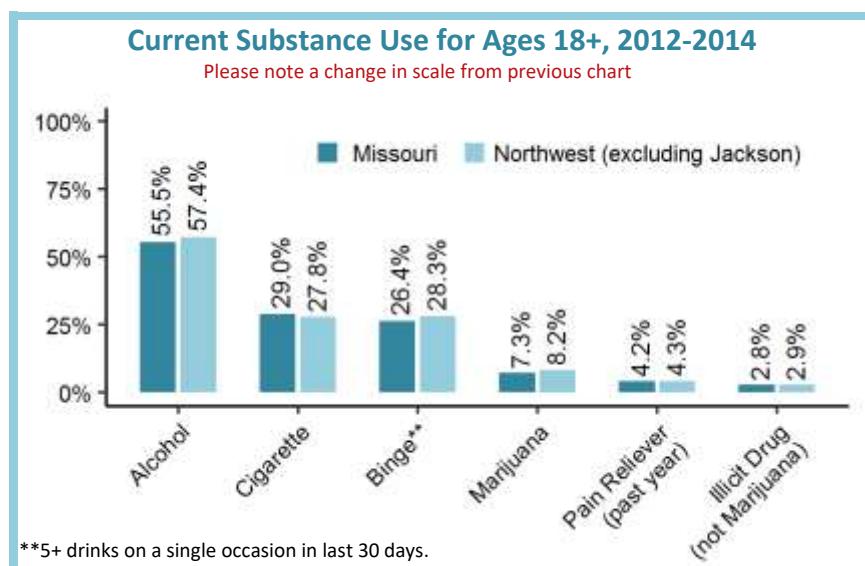
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Ray County, 12.6% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 33.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 22.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 53.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 43.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.6. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Ray County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 45.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 47.6% to get e-cigarettes. 24.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 14.8% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.8% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Ray County, 5.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 32.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 31.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.7. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Ray County youth, approximately 27.3% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Ray County, 29.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.4% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 51.1% of those misusing prescription drugs in Ray County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Ray County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 40 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 155 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 37 were primarily due to alcohol, 47 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Ray County had 95 DWI arrests, 15 liquor law violations and 279 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ray County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 28 in 2015 to 19 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	2	10	7	2	14	0	4



Mental Health Data for Ray County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 225 Ray County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Ray County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	251	225
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	47	47
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	37	28
Mood Disorder	172	150
Psychotic Disorder	25	30

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.5% reported feeling sad, 54.2% had changes in sleep, and 57.4% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.4% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 9 Ray County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Reynolds County

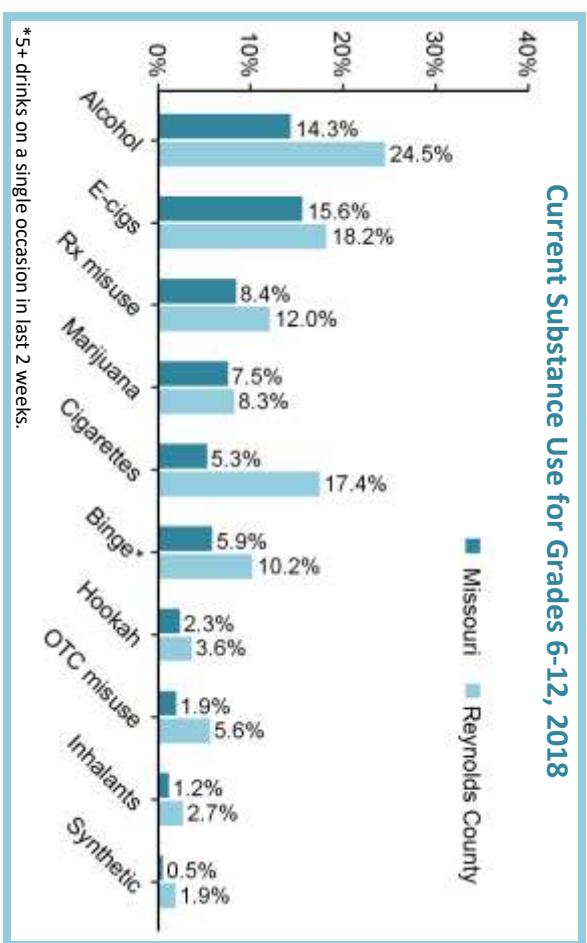
2018



Reynolds County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 6,370 in 2016. Reynolds County ranks 104 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 22.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$33,487.

Substance Use in Reynolds County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



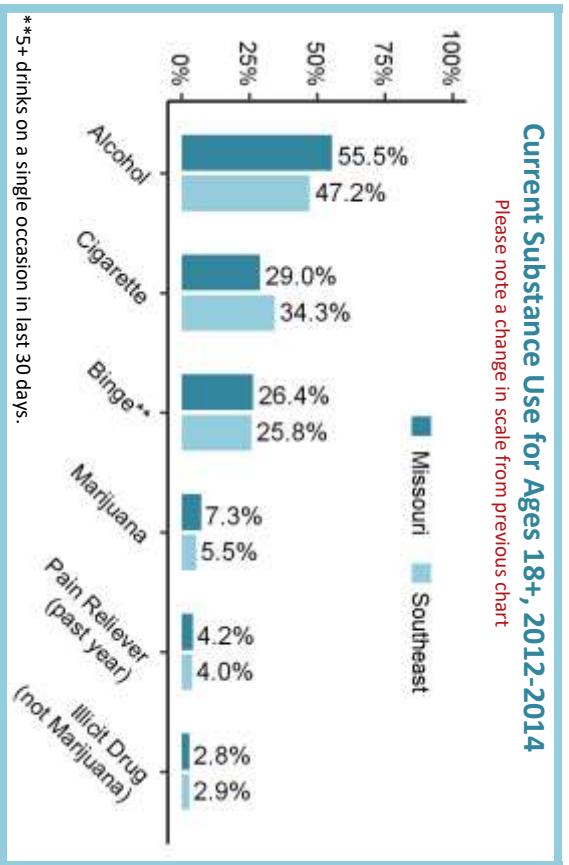
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Reynolds County, 24.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 26.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 55.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 56.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.5. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Reynolds County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.1. An estimated 64.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 55.0% to get e-cigarettes. 54.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 19.8% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 48.2% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Reynolds County, 8.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 47.8% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 71.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 39.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Reynolds County youth, approximately 32.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Reynolds County, 33.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 90.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 55.6% of those misusing prescription drugs in Reynolds County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Reynolds County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 21 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Reynolds County had 25 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 48 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Reynolds County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2015 to 16 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes		
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries
16	1	8	7	1	13
				Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
				1	0



Mental Health Data for Reynolds County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 51 Reynolds County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Reynolds County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	49	51
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	16	16
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	5	*
Mood Disorder	33	35
Psychotic Disorder	8	9

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.2% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 62.6% reported feeling sad, 55.2% had changes in sleep, and 53.0% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 22.8% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 0 Reynolds County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 19.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.3% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Ripley County

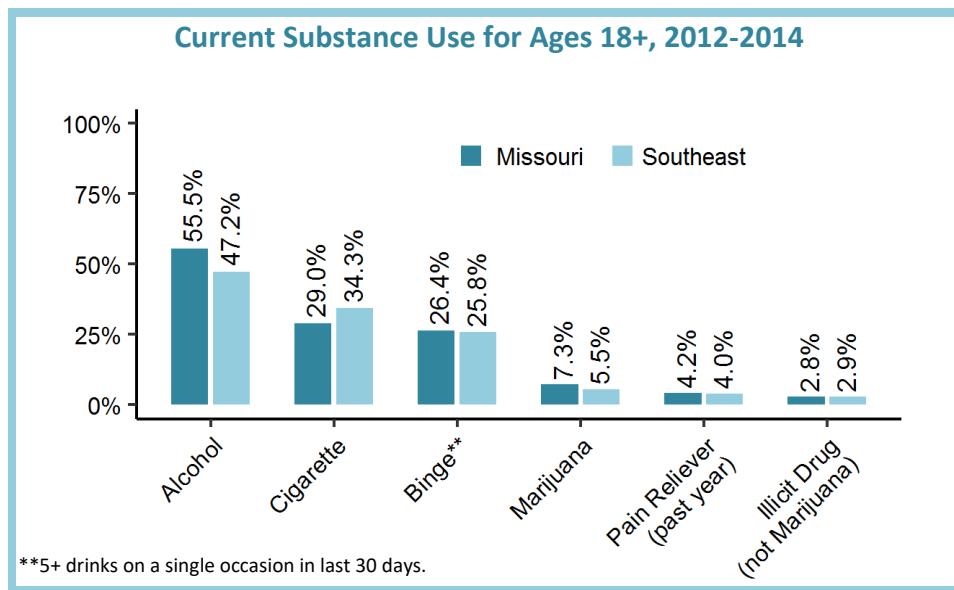
2018



Ripley County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,781 in 2016. Ripley County ranks 73 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 27.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$30,796.

Substance Use in Ripley County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Ripley County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 17 alcohol-related and 37 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 75 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 22 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Ripley County had 23 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 126 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Ripley County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2015 to 15 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	2	5	8	2	7	0	1

Mental Health Data for Ripley County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 145 Ripley County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Ripley County			In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	179	145	In 2016, 2 Ripley County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Adjustment Disorder	*	*		
Anxiety Disorder	37	40		
Developmental Disorder	*	*		
Impulse Control Disorder	15	13		
Mood Disorder	129	102		
Psychotic Disorder	22	20		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Charles County

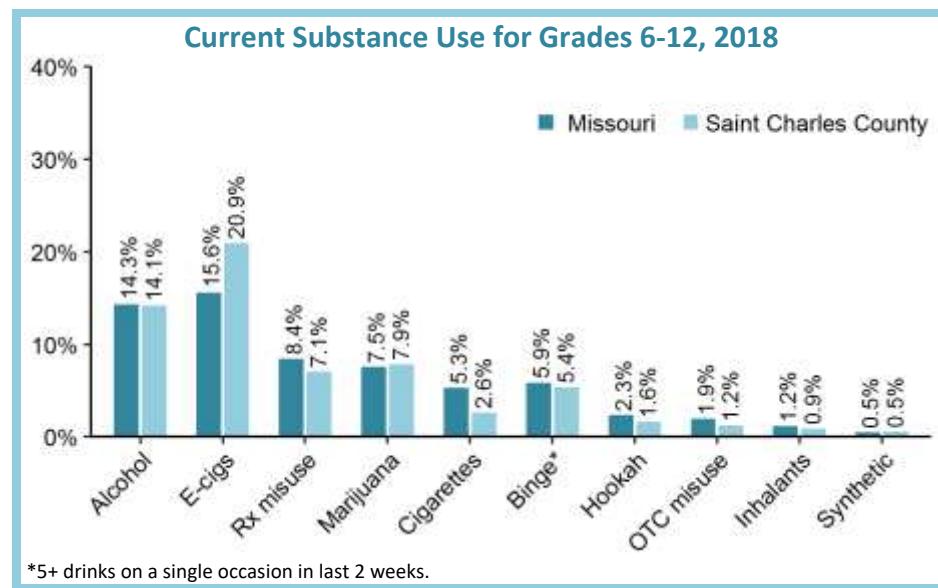
2018



Saint Charles County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 390,795 in 2016. Saint Charles County ranks 3 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 5.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$80,696.

Substance Use in Saint Charles County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



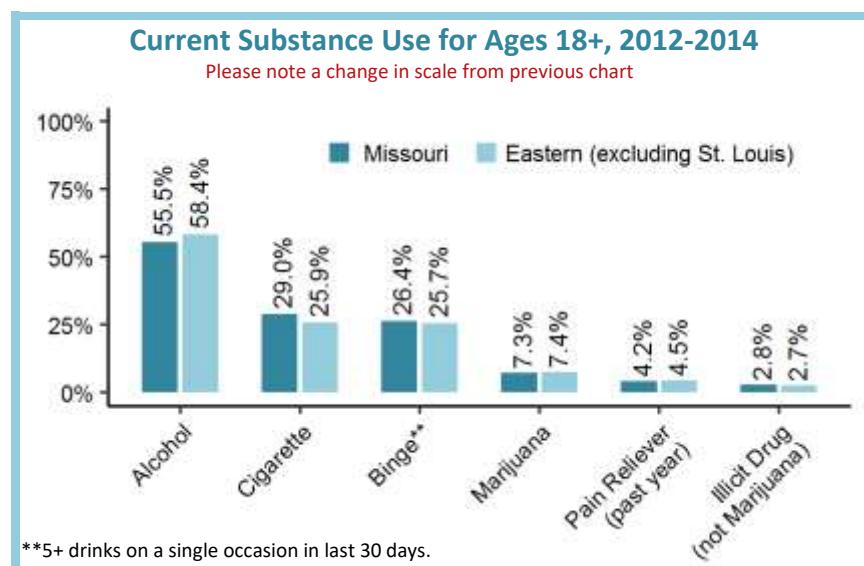
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Saint Charles County, 14.1% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 38.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 18.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 57.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 45.2% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.2. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Eastern region, approximately 58.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Saint Charles County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.3. An estimated 43.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 59.0% to get e-cigarettes. 20.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 11.6% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 42.4% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Eastern region, 25.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Saint Charles County, 7.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 39.9% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 79.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 38.2% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.3. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Saint Charles County youth, approximately 33.9% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Saint Charles County, 30.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 49.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Saint Charles County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.5% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Saint Charles County residents had a total of 264 alcohol-related and 257 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 643 alcohol-related and 559 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2017, 910 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 366 were primarily due to alcohol, 151 were primarily due to marijuana, and 30 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Saint Charles County had 1468 DWI arrests, 136 liquor law violations and 2216 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Charles County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 329 in 2015 to 293 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
293	7	101	185	7	151	5	63



Mental Health Data for Saint Charles County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 2878 Saint Charles County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Charles County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	3,103	2,878
Adjustment Disorder	78	80
Anxiety Disorder	1614	1,468
Developmental Disorder	84	31
Impulse Control Disorder	905	847
Mood Disorder	2,152	1,864
Psychotic Disorder	372	350

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Eastern Missouri, 17.9% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.4% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.4% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 52.2% reported feeling sad, 52.7% had changes in sleep, and 55.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 65 Saint Charles County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Clair County

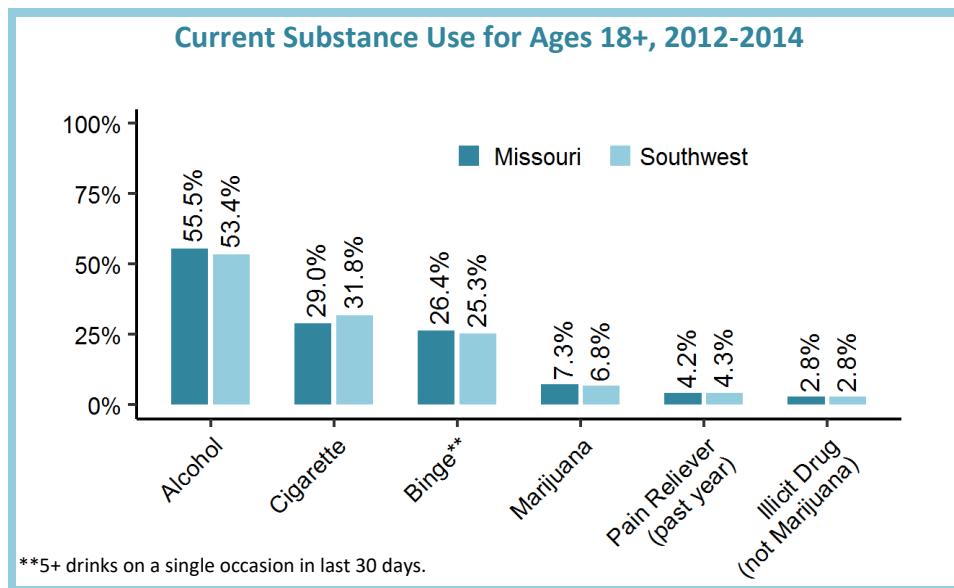
2018



Saint Clair County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 9,293 in 2016. Saint Clair County ranks 91 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 20.7% which was higher than than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$35,683.

Substance Use in Saint Clair County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Saint Clair County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 15 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 65 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 22 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Saint Clair County had 34 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 142 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Clair County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes remained the same in the last year (from 3 in 2015 to 3 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

Mental Health Data for Saint Clair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 101 Saint Clair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Clair County			In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Total	79	101	
Adjustment Disorder	5	7	
Anxiety Disorder	45	54	
Developmental Disorder	0	0	
Impulse Control Disorder	14	15	
Mood Disorder	56	75	In 2016, 4 Saint Clair County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	13	12	

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Sainte Genevieve County

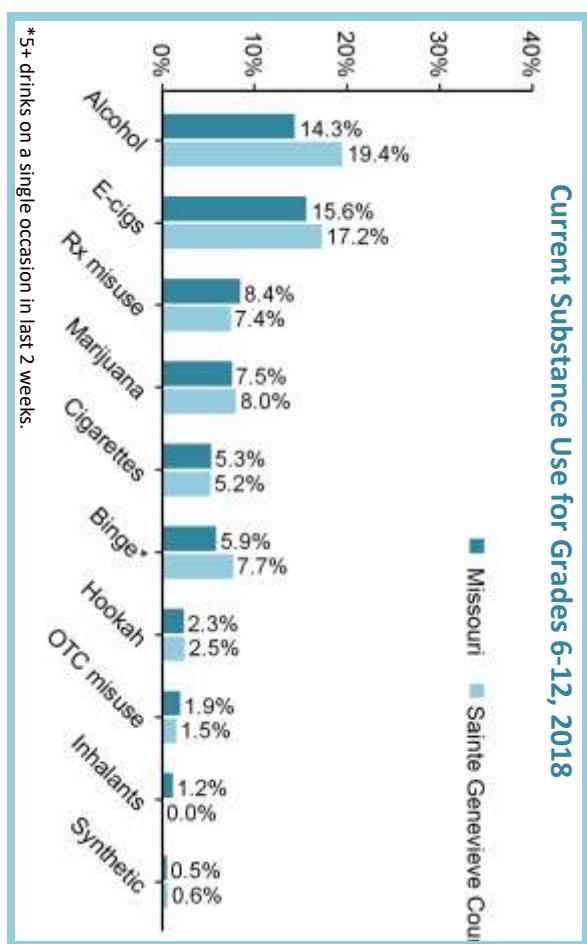
2018



Sainte Genevieve County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 17,880 in 2016. Sainte Genevieve County ranks 61 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 11.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$57,701.

Substance Use in Sainte Genevieve County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



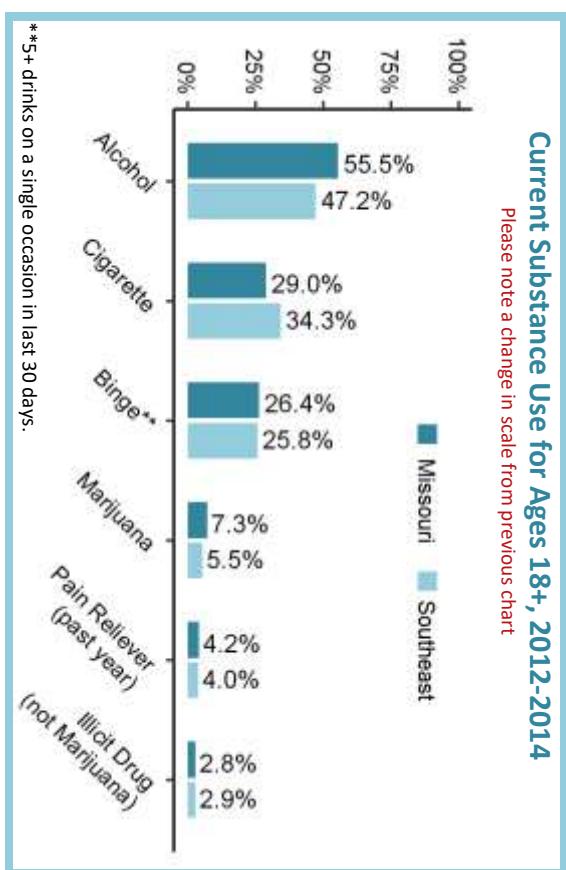
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Sainte Genevieve County, 19.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 45.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 24.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 55.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 52.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 00.0. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Sainte Genevieve County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.9. An estimated 42.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.0% to get e-cigarettes. 24.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 13.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Sainte Genevieve County, 8.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 31.5% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.4% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 35.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.3. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Sainte Genevieve County youth, approximately 31.3% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Sainte Genevieve County, 26.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. They report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.3% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 43.8% of those misusing prescription drugs in Sainte Genevieve County. County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Sainte Genevieve County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 22 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2017, 100 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 27 were primarily due to alcohol, 12 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Sainte Genevieve County had 120 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 102 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Sainte Genevieve County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 19 in 2015 to 16 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
16	0	4	12	0	6	0



Mental Health Data for Sainte Genevieve County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 358 Sainte Genevieve County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Sainte Genevieve County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	508	358
Adjustment Disorder	29	12
Anxiety Disorder	109	92
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	90	65
Mood Disorder	301	236
Psychotic Disorder	42	36

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 57.5% reported feeling sad, 57.5% had changes in sleep, and 54.6% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 15.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Sainte Genevieve County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.1% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Francois County

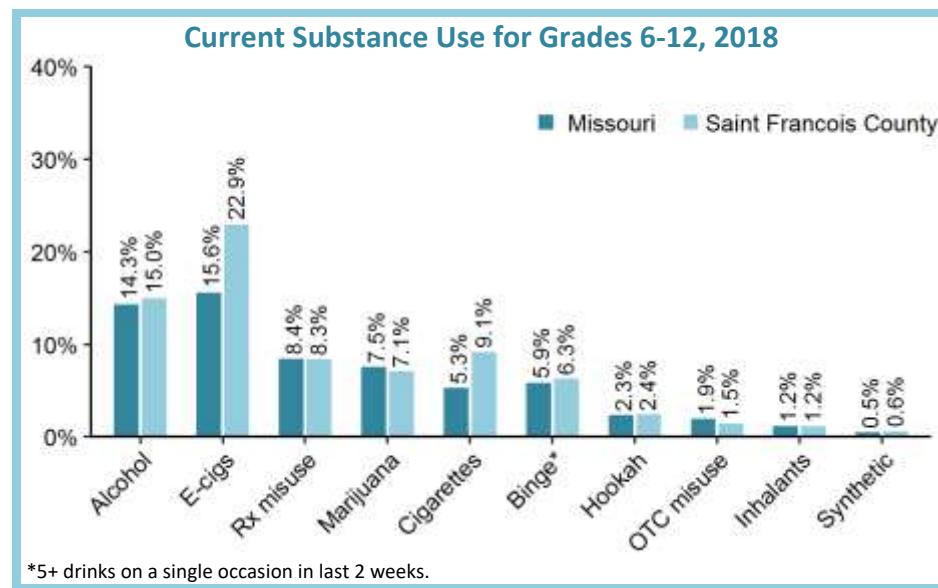
2018



Saint Francois County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 66,393 in 2016. Saint Francois County ranks 17 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$42,851.

Substance Use in Saint Francois County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



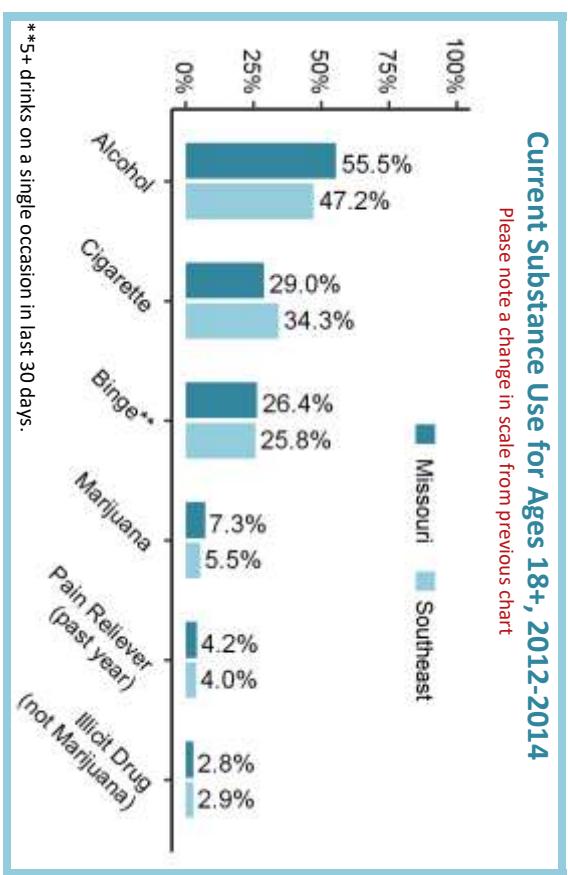
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Saint Francois County, 15.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 23.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 52.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 48.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Saint Francois County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.5. An estimated 48.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 53.0% to get e-cigarettes. 34.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 18.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 46.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Saint Francois County, 7.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 37.2% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 81.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 36.8% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Saint Francois County youth, approximately 34.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Saint Francois County, 27.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 55.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Saint Francois County, saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Saint Francois County residents had a total of 53 alcohol-related and 91 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 149 alcohol-related and 236 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2017, 598 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 121 were primarily due to alcohol, 104 were primarily due to marijuana, and 22 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Saint Francois County had 137 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 503 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Francois County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 42 in 2015 to 38 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
38	1	16	21	1	17	0
						8



Mental Health Data for Saint Francois County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 1766 Saint Francois County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Francois County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	1,761	1,766
Adjustment Disorder	11	17
Anxiety Disorder	259	275
Developmental Disorder	14	8
Impulse Control Disorder	148	142
Mood Disorder	776	801
Psychotic Disorder	449	452

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 77.5% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.7% reported feeling sad, 55.2% had changes in sleep, and 54.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 11 Saint Francois County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.6% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Louis City

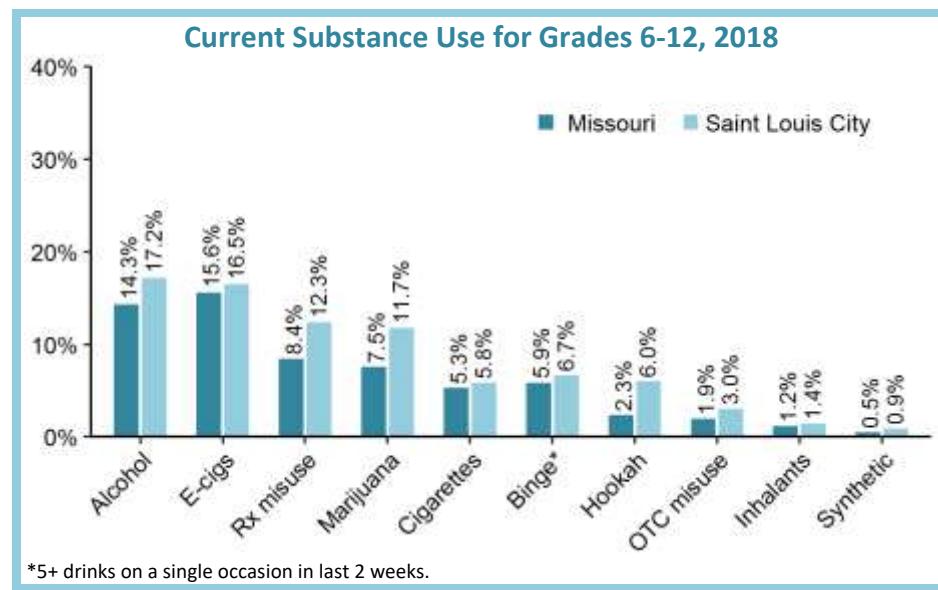
2018



Saint Louis City is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 313,144 in 2016. Saint Louis City ranks 4 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 10.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 24.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$39,954.

Substance Use in Saint Louis City

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



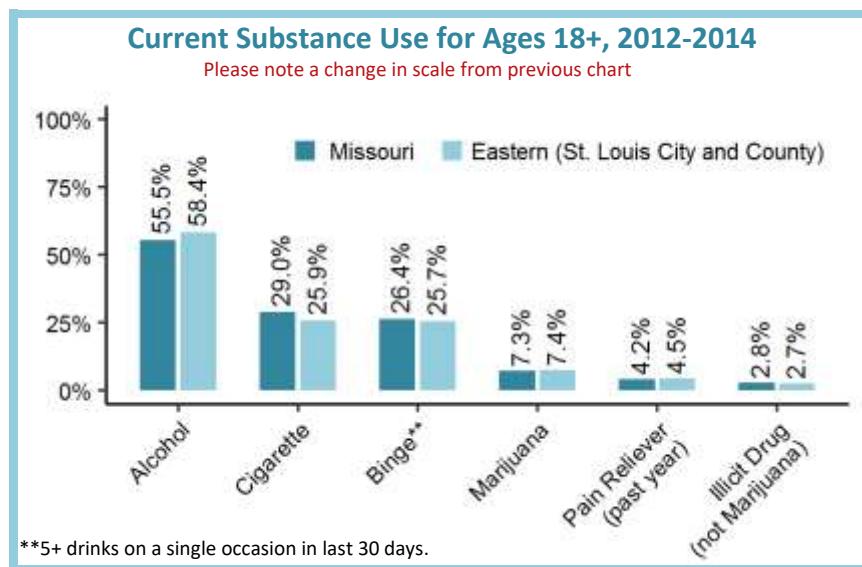
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Saint Louis City, 17.2% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 42.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 23.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 45.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 41.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.8. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Eastern region, approximately 58.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Saint Louis City youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 40.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 39.3% to get e-cigarettes. 23.1% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 20.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 48.7% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Eastern region, 25.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Saint Louis City, 11.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 39.0% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 65.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 44.6% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.7. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Saint Louis City youth, approximately 51.8% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Saint Louis City, 23.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 18.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 91.9% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 62.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Saint Louis City county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.5% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Saint Louis City residents had a total of 305 alcohol-related and 587 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2167 alcohol-related and 1417 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 3170 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 567 were primarily due to alcohol, 548 were primarily due to marijuana, and 95 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Saint Louis City had 214 DWI arrests, 575 liquor law violations and 2373 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Louis City in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 98 in 2015 to 94 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
94	2	39	53	3	70	0	22



Mental Health Data for Saint Louis City

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 258 Saint Louis City residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Louis City		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	263	258
Adjustment Disorder	97	93
Anxiety Disorder	1058	1,107
Developmental Disorder	53	48
Impulse Control Disorder	939	964
Mood Disorder	3,718	3,801
Psychotic Disorder	2807	2850

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Eastern Missouri, 17.9% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.4% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 78.8% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 64.4% reported feeling sad, 56.8% had changes in sleep, and 62.1% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 37 Saint Louis City residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 16.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.1% made a plan, and 2.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Saint Louis County

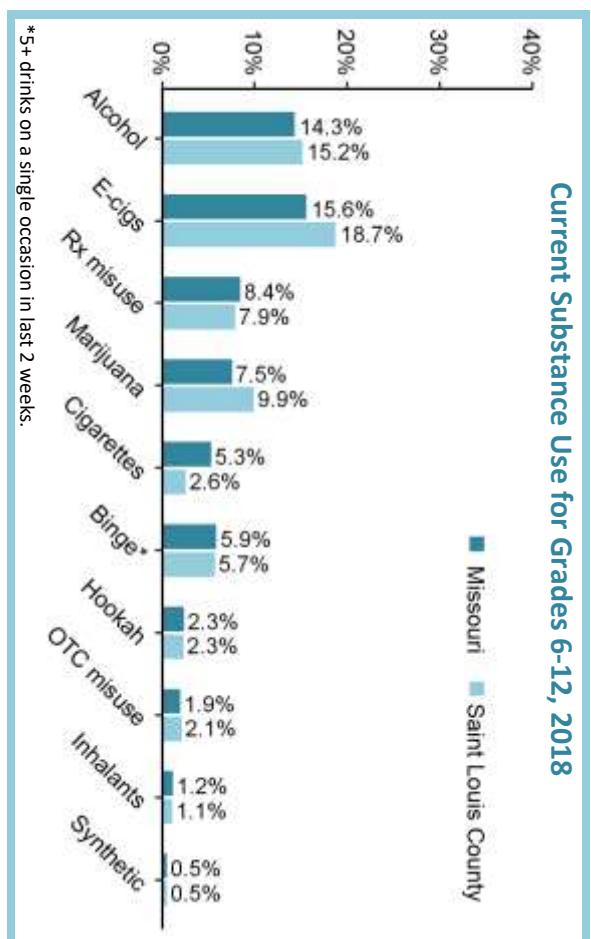
2018



Saint Louis County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 998,216 in 2016. Saint Louis County ranks 1 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 9.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$62,756.

Substance Use in Saint Louis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



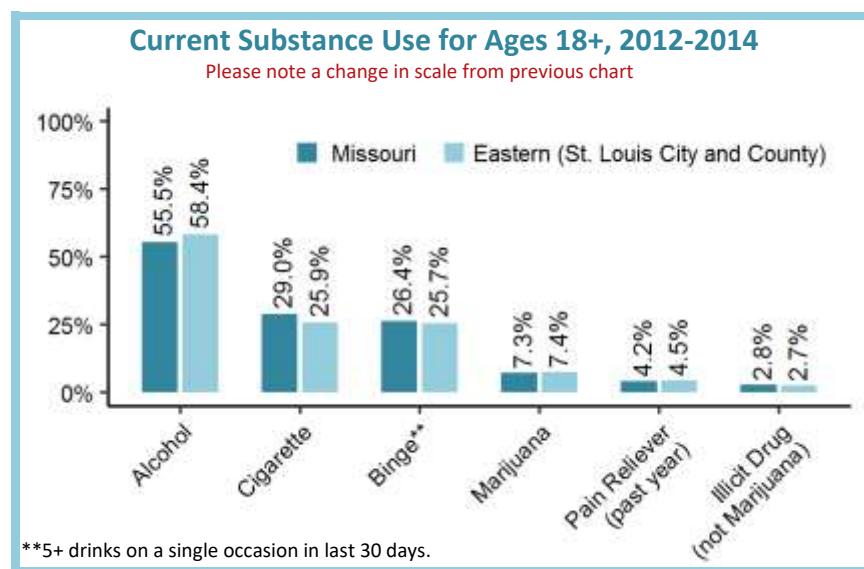
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Saint Louis County, 15.2% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 16.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 56.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 44.0% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Eastern region, approximately 58.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Saint Louis County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.4. An estimated 40.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 56.8% to get e-cigarettes. 18.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 12.7% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 37.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Eastern region, 25.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Saint Louis County, 9.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 42.5% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 75.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 40.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.3. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Saint Louis County youth, approximately 36.8% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Saint Louis County, 26.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.8% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 43.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Saint Louis County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.5% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Saint Louis County residents had a total of 600 alcohol-related and 672 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1997 alcohol-related and 1675 drug-related ER visits that did not include a

Treatment: In 2017, 2713 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 886 were primarily due to alcohol, 414 were primarily due to marijuana, and 57 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Saint Louis County had 2531 DWI arrests, 438 liquor law violations and 7123 drug-related arrests. There were 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saint Louis County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 657 in 2015 to 703 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
703	11	265	427	14	366	7	142



Mental Health Data for Saint Louis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 5352 Saint Louis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saint Louis County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	5,257	5,352
Adjustment Disorder	59	55
Anxiety Disorder	857	899
Developmental Disorder	41	33
Impulse Control Disorder	629	740
Mood Disorder	2,813	2,920
Psychotic Disorder	1741	1712

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Eastern Missouri, 17.9% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.4% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.2% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 53.1% reported feeling sad, 52.3% had changes in sleep, and 55.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.4% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 128 Saint Louis County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.9% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Saline County

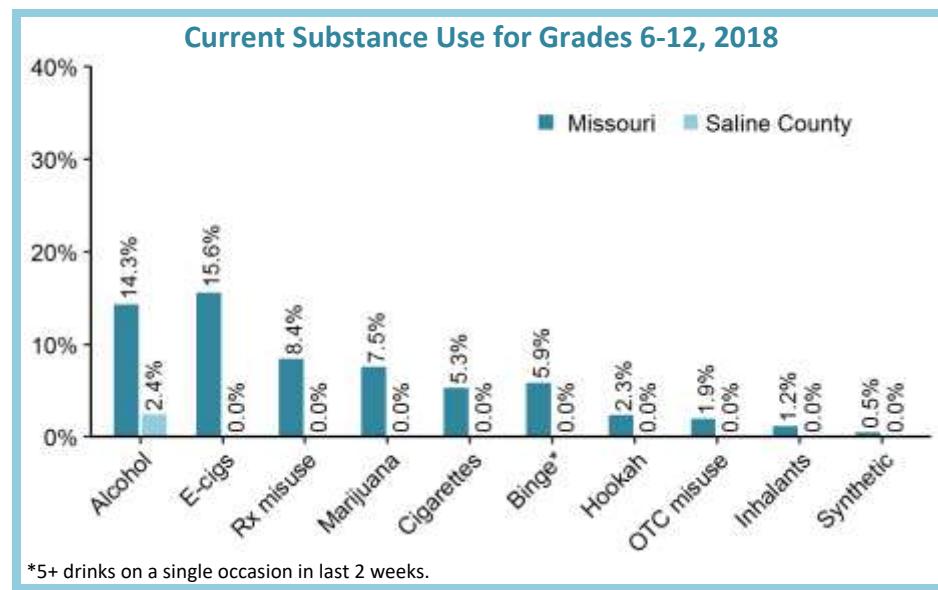
2018



Saline County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 22,852 in 2016. Saline County ranks 48 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$43,095.

Substance Use in Saline County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



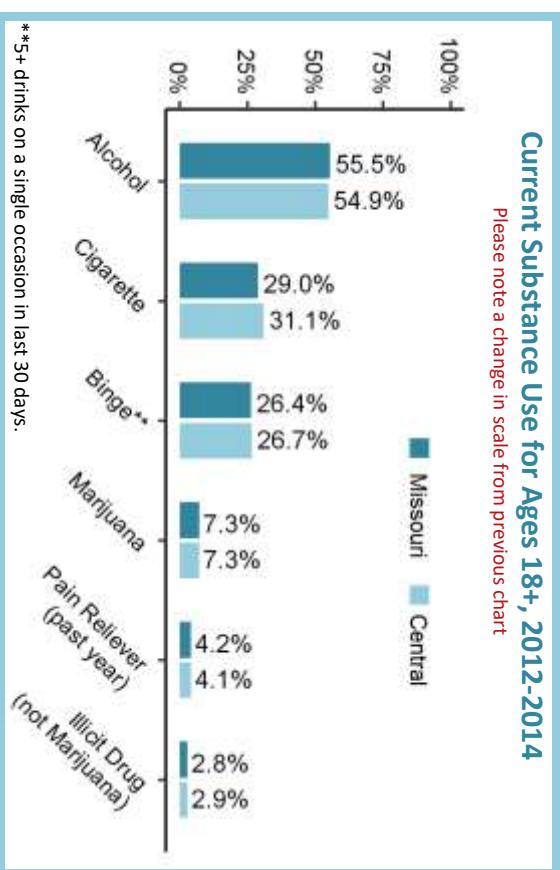
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Saline County, 2.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 31.4% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 26.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 23.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 12.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 11.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Saline County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is the same as the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 0.0. An estimated 17.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 9.7% to get e-cigarettes. 2.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 10.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 25.1% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Saline County, 0.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 3.9% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 92.8% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 6.8% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 00.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Saline County youth, approximately 13.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Saline County, 10.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 55.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Saline County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Saline County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 23 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 150 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 44 were primarily due to alcohol, 44 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Saline County had 99 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 395 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Saline County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 15 in 2015 to 24 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
24	1	11	12	1	13	0



Mental Health Data for Saline County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 6903 Saline County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Saline County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	6,852	6,903
Adjustment Disorder	8	8
Anxiety Disorder	99	95
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	31	37
Mood Disorder	132	116
Psychotic Disorder	36	32

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 40.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 23.7% reported feeling sad, 28.5% had changes in sleep, and 24.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 0.0% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 6 Saline County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 6.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 3.1% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Schuyler County

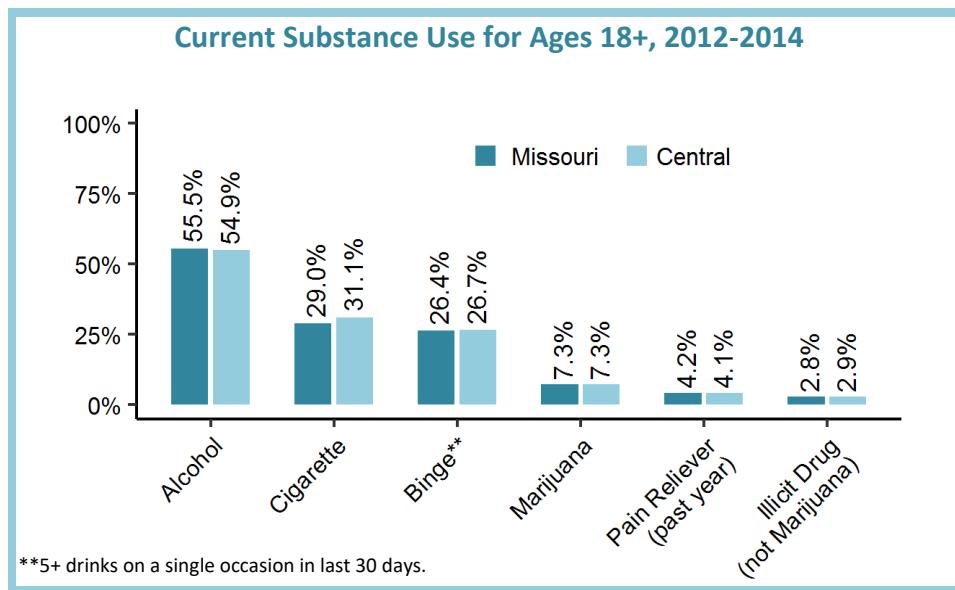
2018



Schuyler County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 4,491 in 2016. Schuyler County ranks 111 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 19.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$38,134.

Substance Use in Schuyler County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Schuyler County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 9 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 38 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Schuyler County had 9 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 20 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Schuyler County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2015 to 5 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	1	2	2	3	7	0	0

Mental Health Data for Schuyler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 187 Schuyler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Schuyler County			In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	196	187	In 2016, 0 Schuyler County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Adjustment Disorder	*	*		
Anxiety Disorder	14	10		
Developmental Disorder	*	*		
Impulse Control Disorder	16	13		
Mood Disorder	30	22		
Psychotic Disorder	*	*		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Scotland County

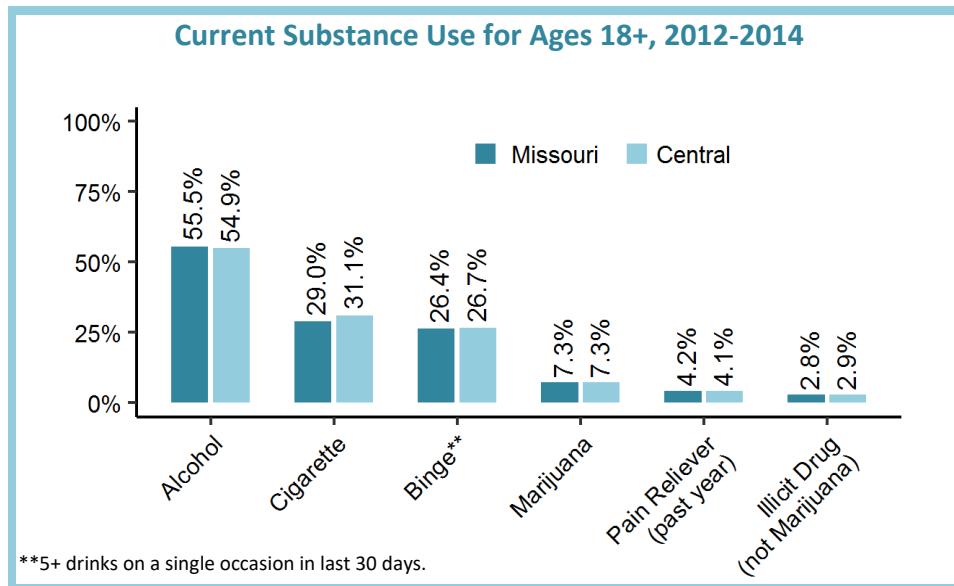
2018



Scotland County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 4,908 in 2016. Scotland County ranks 109 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$39,399.

Substance Use in Scotland County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Scotland County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 24 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Scotland County had 25 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 21 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Scotland County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 4 in 2015 to 1 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Mental Health Data for Scotland County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 34 Scotland County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Scotland County			In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	37	34		
Adjustment Disorder	*	*		
Anxiety Disorder	20	20		
Developmental Disorder	*	*		
Impulse Control Disorder	16	15		
Mood Disorder	27	28	In 2016, 0 Scotland County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Psychotic Disorder	*	*		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

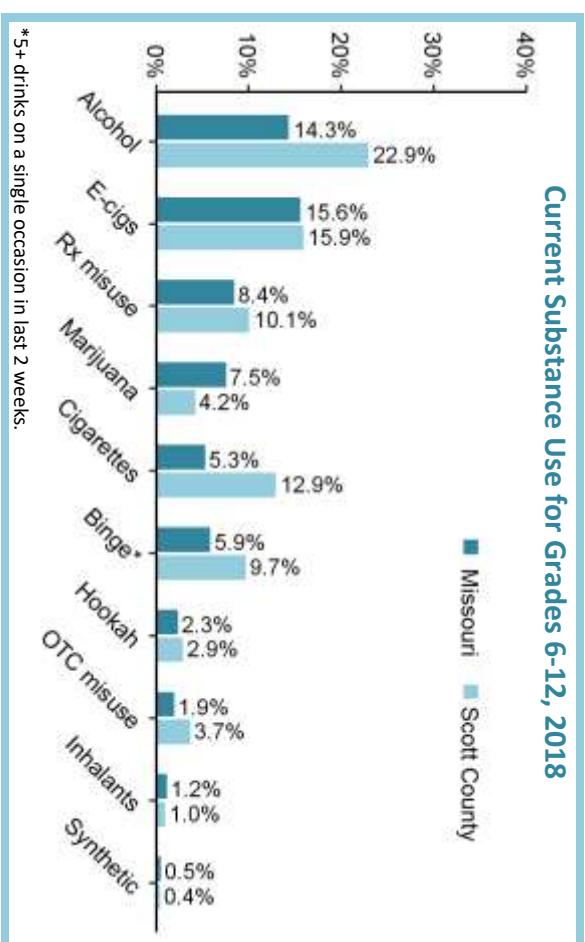
Scott County
2018



Scott County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 38,723 in 2016. Scott County ranks 29 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 18.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$41,738.

Substance Use in Scott County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



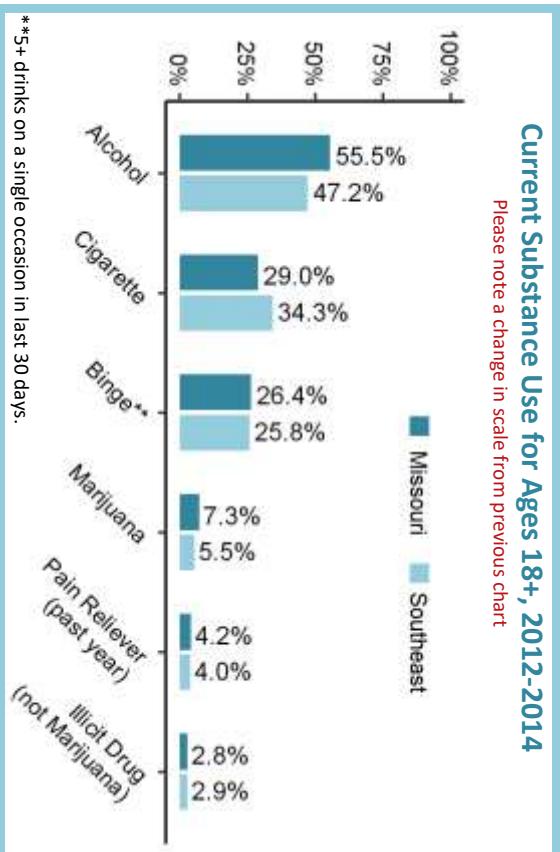
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Scott County, 22.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 23.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 47.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 46.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.1. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Scott County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.7. An estimated 45.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 47.3% to get e-cigarettes. 35.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 47.3% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Scott County, 4.2% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 31.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 30.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 15.1. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Scott County youth, approximately 26.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Scott County, 24.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 9.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 96.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 33.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Scott County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Scott County residents had a total of 18 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 52 alcohol-related and 83 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 382 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 84 were primarily due to alcohol, 86 were primarily due to marijuana, and 18 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Scott County had 98 DWI arrests, 33 liquor law violations and 324 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Scott County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 35 in 2015 to 22 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
22	0	14	8	0	20	0
						2



Mental Health Data for Scott County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 37 Scott County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Scott County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	35	37
Adjustment Disorder	36	35
Anxiety Disorder	141	154
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	123	110
Mood Disorder	566	550
Psychotic Disorder	181	168

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 79.1% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.5% reported feeling sad, 57.9% had changes in sleep, and 56.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 15.6% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 13 Scott County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.6% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Shannon County

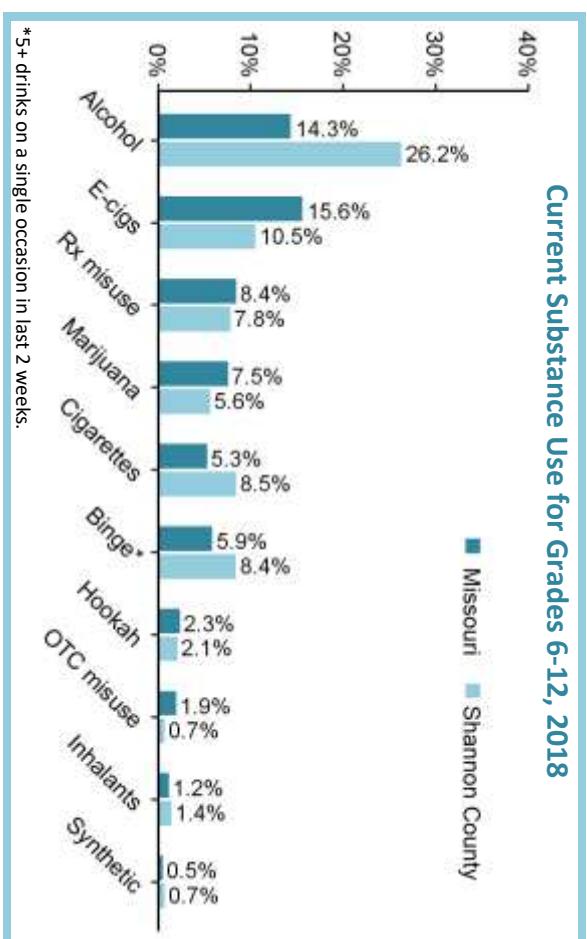
2018



Shannon County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 8,244 in 2016. Shannon County ranks 98 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 26.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$29,499.

Substance Use in Shannon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



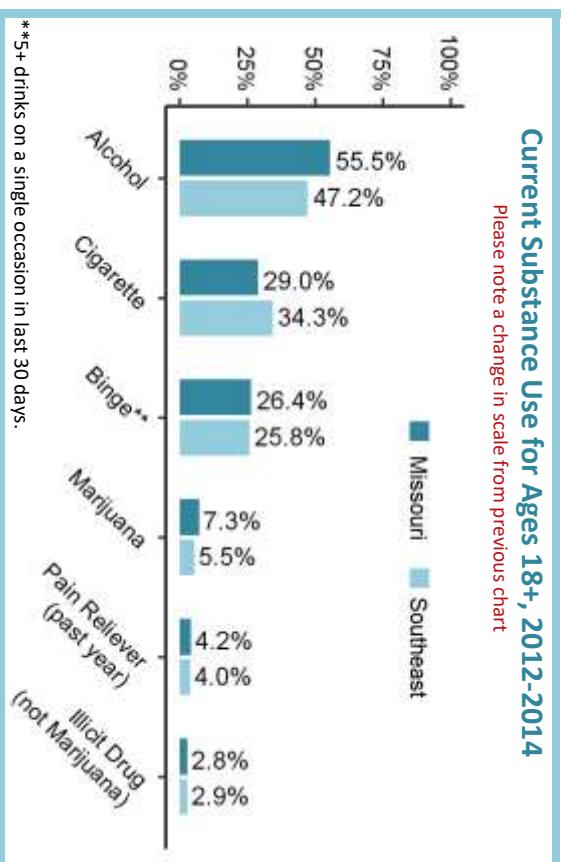
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Shannon County, 26.2% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 41.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 34.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 61.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 57.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.0. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Shannon County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 58.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 46.5% to get e-cigarettes. 39.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 22.4% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 45.7% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Shannon County, 5.6% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 37.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 82.4% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 37.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Shannon County youth, approximately 34.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Shannon County, 28.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 93.0% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 35.7% of those misusing prescription drugs in Shannon County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Shannon County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 6 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 18 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of less than 5 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Shannon County had 37 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 151 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Shannon County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 19 in 2015 to 14 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
14	0	10	4	0	22	0



Mental Health Data for Shannon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 907 Shannon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Shannon County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	960	907
Adjustment Disorder	5	12
Anxiety Disorder	37	52
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	13	22
Mood Disorder	50	67
Psychotic Disorder	*	6

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 79.0% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 50.7% reported feeling sad, 60.8% had changes in sleep, and 57.3% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.4% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Shannon County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 17.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Shelby County

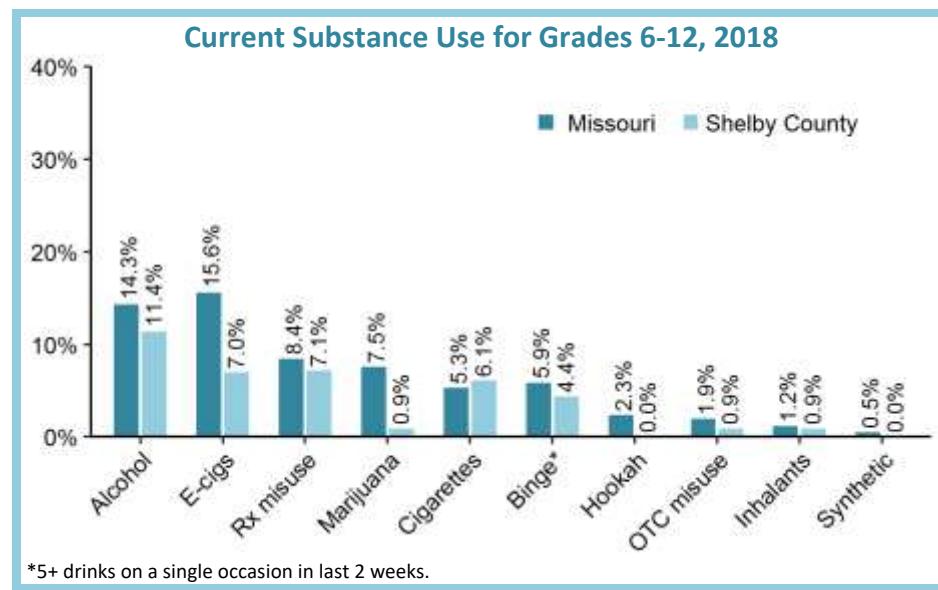
2018



Shelby County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 6,051 in 2016. Shelby County ranks 107 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$40,679.

Substance Use in Shelby County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



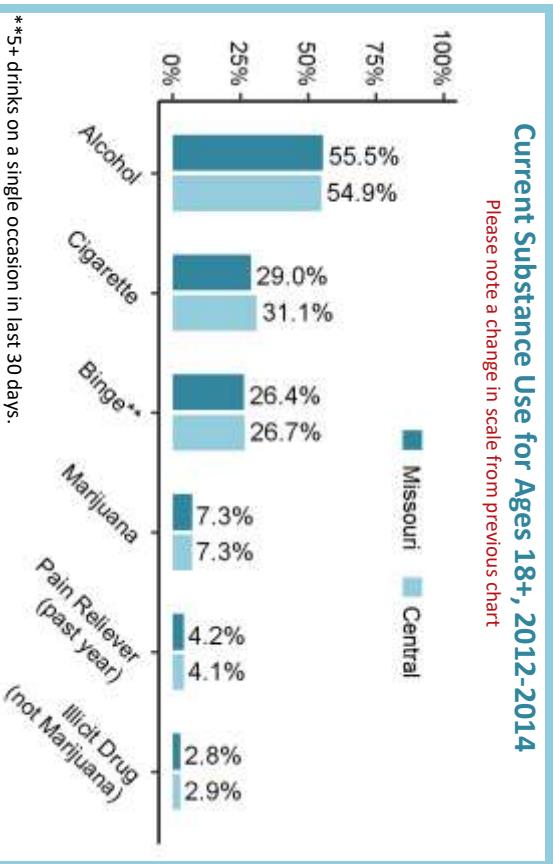
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Shelby County, 11.4% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 35.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 23.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 48.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 42.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 13.6. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Central region, approximately 54.9% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 26.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Shelby County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 13.5. An estimated 40.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 35.1% to get e-cigarettes. 26.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 12.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 28.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Central region, 31.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Shelby County, 0.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 18.4% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 88.5% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 19.1% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Shelby County youth, approximately 20.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Shelby County, 21.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 8.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 98.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 33.3% of those misusing prescription drugs in Shelby County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.1% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Shelby County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 30 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Shelby County had 25 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 66 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Shelby County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2015 to 4 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
4	0	1	3	0	1	0



Mental Health Data for Shelby County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 110 Shelby County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Shelby County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	83	110
Adjustment Disorder	10	9
Anxiety Disorder	57	57
Developmental Disorder	7	6
Impulse Control Disorder	38	40
Mood Disorder	63	65
Psychotic Disorder	9	11

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Central Missouri, 19.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.0% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 69.3% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 48.3% reported feeling sad, 46.1% had changes in sleep, and 48.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 16.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 1 Shelby County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Stoddard County

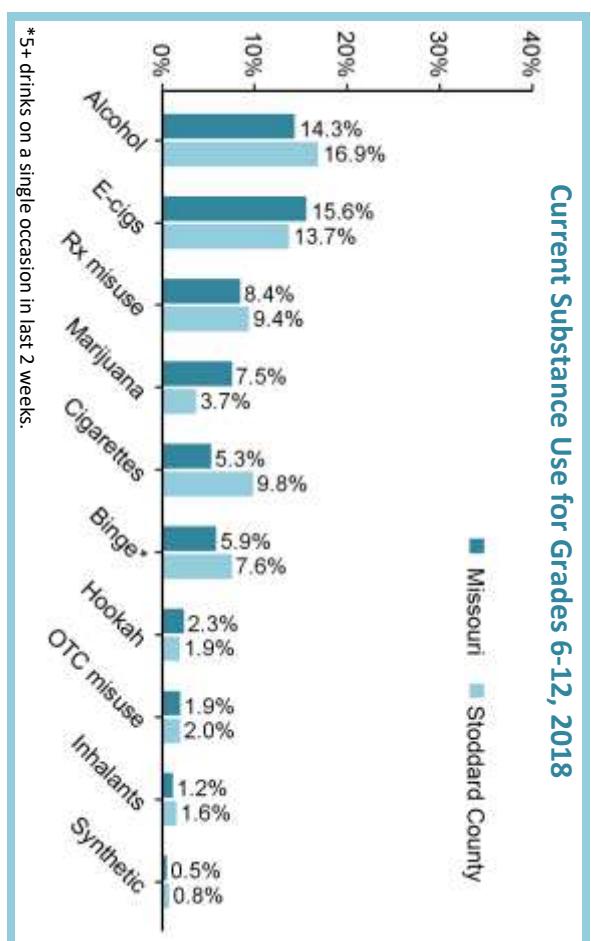
2018



Stoddard County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 29,483 in 2016. Stoddard County ranks 39 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 19.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$37,694.

Substance Use in Stoddard County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



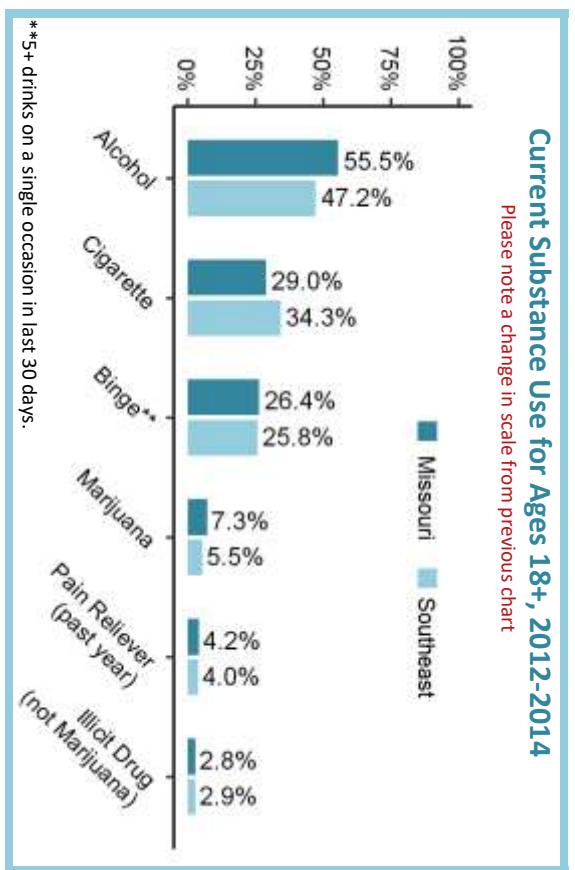
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Stoddard County, 16.9% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 41.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 30.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 49.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 46.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.7. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Stoddard County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.7. An estimated 50.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.5% to get e-cigarettes. 35.3% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 16.9% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 46.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Stoddard County, 3.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 31.9% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 85.3% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 28.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Stoddard County youth, approximately 32.1% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Stoddard County, 28.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 14.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.0% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 60.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Stoddard County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Stoddard County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 32 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 43 alcohol-related and 49 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 210 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 60 were primarily due to alcohol, 50 were primarily due to marijuana, and 15 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Stoddard County had 120 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 158 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Stoddard County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 25 in 2015 to 19 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
19	1	6	12	1	8	5
						3



Mental Health Data for Stoddard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 93 Stoddard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Stoddard County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	89	93
Adjustment Disorder	22	19
Anxiety Disorder	123	119
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	78	80
Mood Disorder	326	359
Psychotic Disorder	80	85

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 57.3% reported feeling sad, 55.3% had changes in sleep, and 56.8% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 17.1% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 4 Stoddard County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 11.3% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Stone County

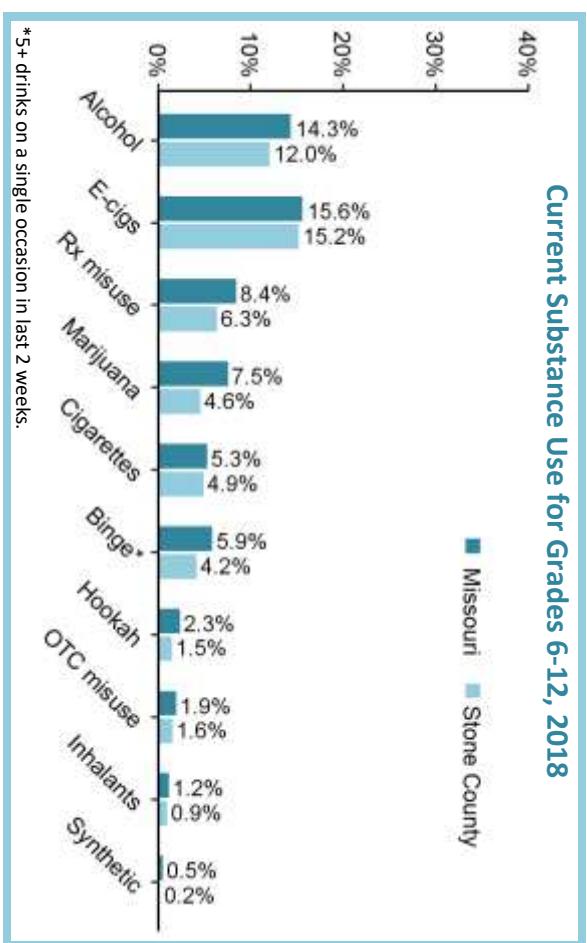
2018



Stone County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 31,534 in 2016. Stone County ranks 36 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 12.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$43,092.

Substance Use in Stone County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



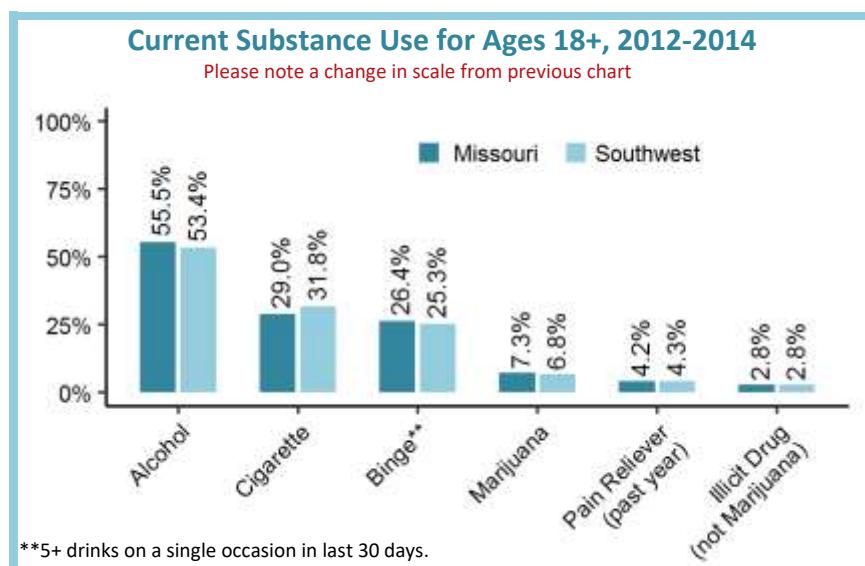
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Stone County, 12.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 37.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 24.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 45.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 43.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Stone County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.9. An estimated 41.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 42.6% to get e-cigarettes. 25.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 14.6% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 42.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Stone County, 4.6% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 28.5% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 29.2% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.6. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Stone County youth, approximately 33.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Stone County, 23.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.6% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 69.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Stone County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Stone County residents had a total of 18 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 56 alcohol-related and 56 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 109 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 43 were primarily due to alcohol, 10 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Stone County had 80 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 239 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Stone County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 36 in 2015 to 45 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
45	2	21	22	2	28	0	6



Mental Health Data for Stone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 598 Stone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Stone County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	582	598
Adjustment Disorder	10	10
Anxiety Disorder	72	89
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	27	38
Mood Disorder	105	118
Psychotic Disorder	35	37

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 68.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.3% reported feeling sad, 54.3% had changes in sleep, and 55.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 16.0% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 19 Stone County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 14.4% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.6% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Sullivan County

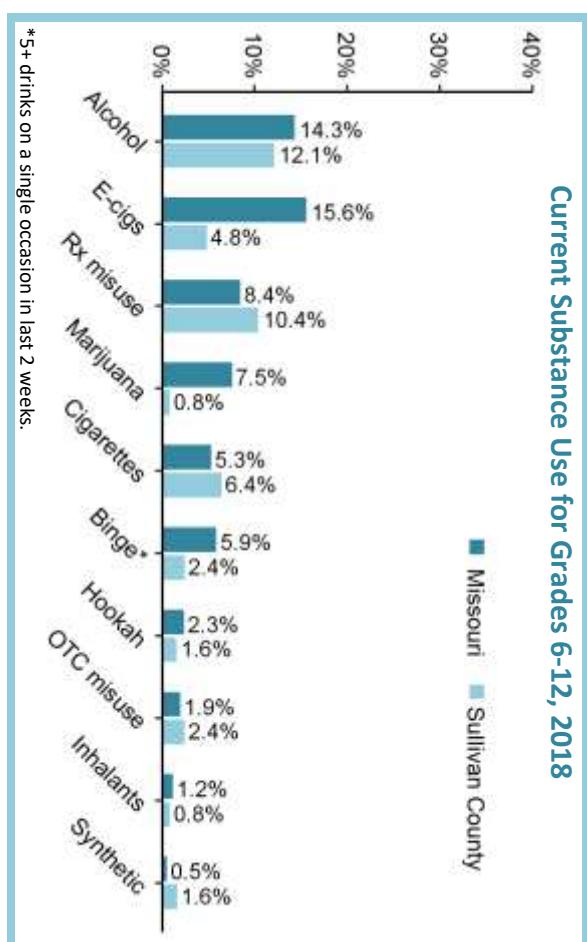
2018



Sullivan County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 6,343 in 2016. Sullivan County ranks 105 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$40,770.

Substance Use in Sullivan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



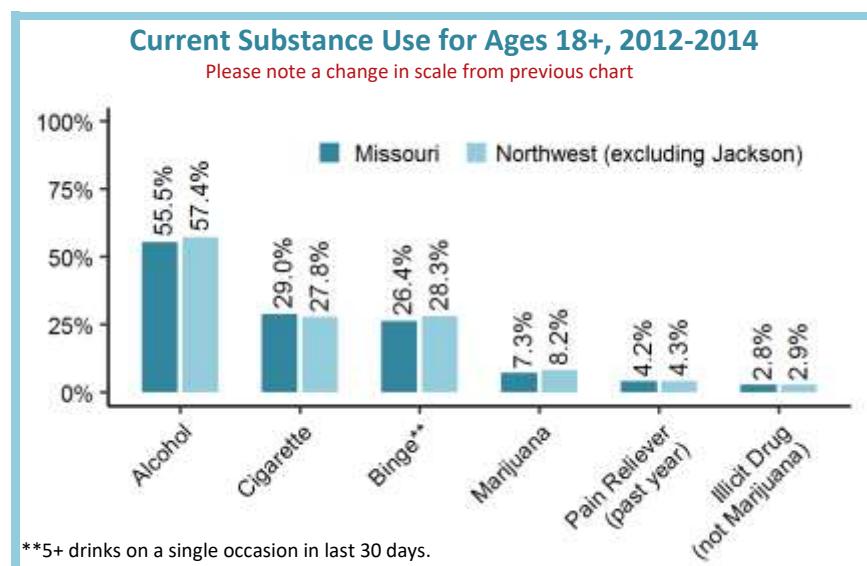
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Sullivan County, 12.1% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 32.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 28.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 52.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 39.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.5. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Sullivan County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.6. An estimated 43.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 31.7% to get e-cigarettes. 24.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 16.5% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 33.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Sullivan County, 0.8% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 20.5% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 89.6% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 17.5% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.2. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Sullivan County youth, approximately 24.0% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Sullivan County, 24.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.2% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 37.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Sullivan County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Sullivan County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 69 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 20 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Sullivan County had 23 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 8 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Sullivan County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 8 in 2015 to 3 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0



Mental Health Data for Sullivan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 184 Sullivan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Sullivan County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	165	184
Adjustment Disorder	5	7
Anxiety Disorder	39	44
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	16	18
Mood Disorder	59	80
Psychotic Disorder	8	7

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.2% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 53.2% reported feeling sad, 56.3% had changes in sleep, and 57.8% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 18.9% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 0 Sullivan County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 12.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

Taney County

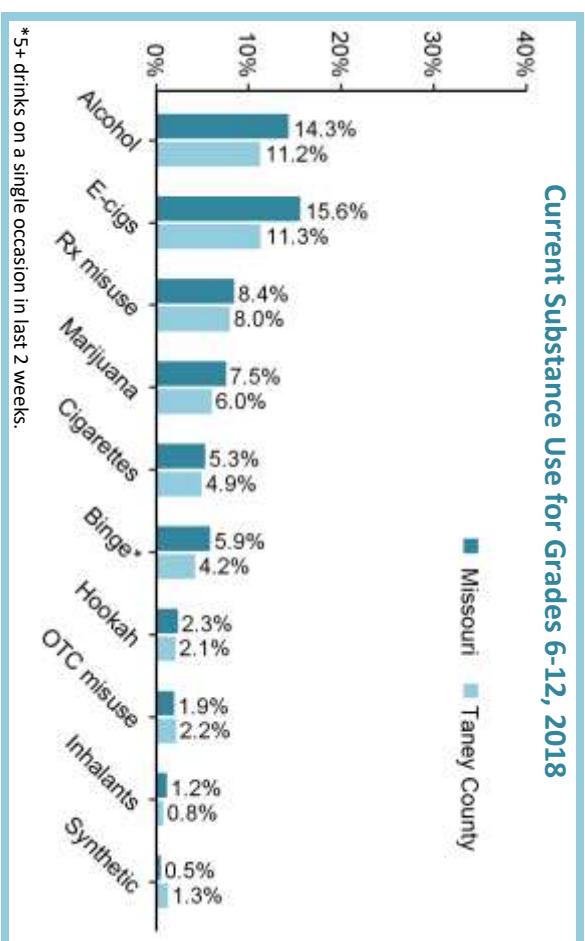
2018



Taney County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 54,749 in 2016. Taney County ranks 20 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$38,268.

Substance Use in Taney County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

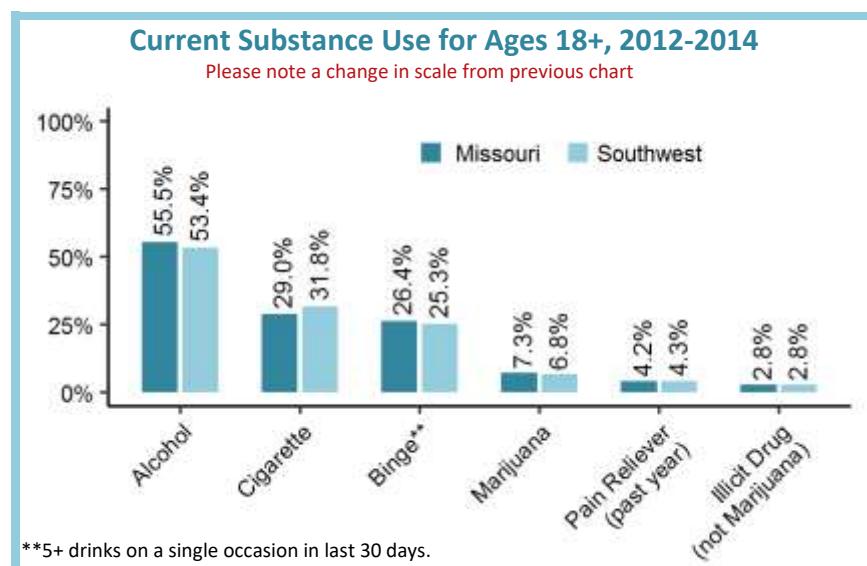
The average age of first alcohol use is 12.4. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Taney County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.8. An estimated 39.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.1% to get e-cigarettes. 27.6% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 14.0% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 37.6% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Taney County, 11.2% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 34.9% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 21.6% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 42.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 42.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Taney County, 6.0% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 31.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 81.3% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 34.6% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.0. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Taney County youth, approximately 31.9% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Taney County, 25.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.1% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 57.7% of those misusing prescription drugs in Taney County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Taney County residents had a total of 42 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 189 alcohol-related and 165 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 570 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 163 were primarily due to alcohol, 85 were primarily due to marijuana, and 34 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Taney County had 222 DWI arrests, 48 liquor law violations and 439 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Taney County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 64 in 2015 to 80 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
80	2	39	39	2	57	1	12



Mental Health Data for Taney County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 114 Taney County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Taney County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	85	114
Adjustment Disorder	23	20
Anxiety Disorder	257	287
Developmental Disorder	15	12
Impulse Control Disorder	63	81
Mood Disorder	300	337
Psychotic Disorder	89	74

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 75.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 61.5% reported feeling sad, 60.3% had changes in sleep, and 60.0% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 22.3% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 15 Taney County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 19.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 14.7% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

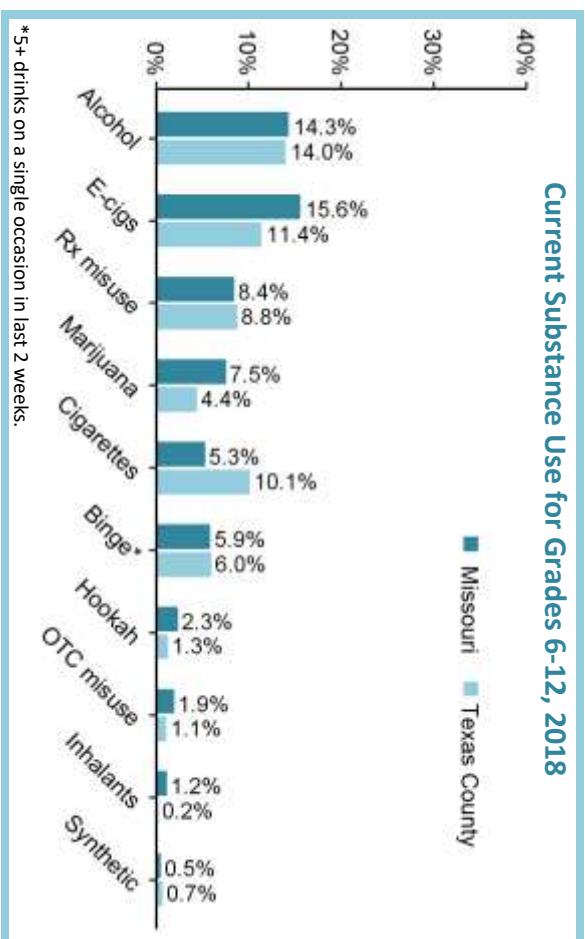
Texas County 2018



Texas County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 25,852 in 2016. Texas County ranks 42 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 29.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$33,879.

Substance Use in Texas County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



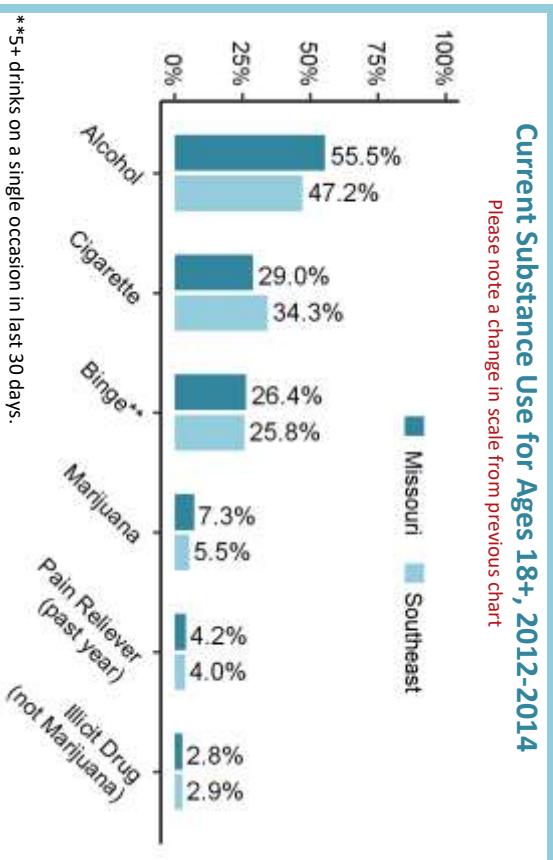
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Texas County, 14.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 35.0% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 33.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 52.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 44.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.7. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Texas County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 51.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 40.6% to get e-cigarettes. 30.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 22.2% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.7% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Texas County, 4.4% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 27.8% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 84.1% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 25.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.9. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Texas County youth, approximately 33.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Texas County, 26.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 15.7% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 52.6% of those misusing prescription drugs in Texas County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Texas County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 28 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 138 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 48 were primarily due to alcohol, 31 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Texas County had 78 DWI arrests, 19 liquor law violations and 148 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Texas County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 25 in 2015 to 31 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity			2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities
31	2	17	12	2	24	1
						9



Mental Health Data for Texas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 484 Texas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Texas County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	441	484
Adjustment Disorder	8	11
Anxiety Disorder	113	122
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	48	48
Mood Disorder	146	132
Psychotic Disorder	22	14

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.6% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 56.8% reported feeling sad, 56.8% had changes in sleep, and 57.9% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 3 Texas County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.1% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.0% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Vernon County

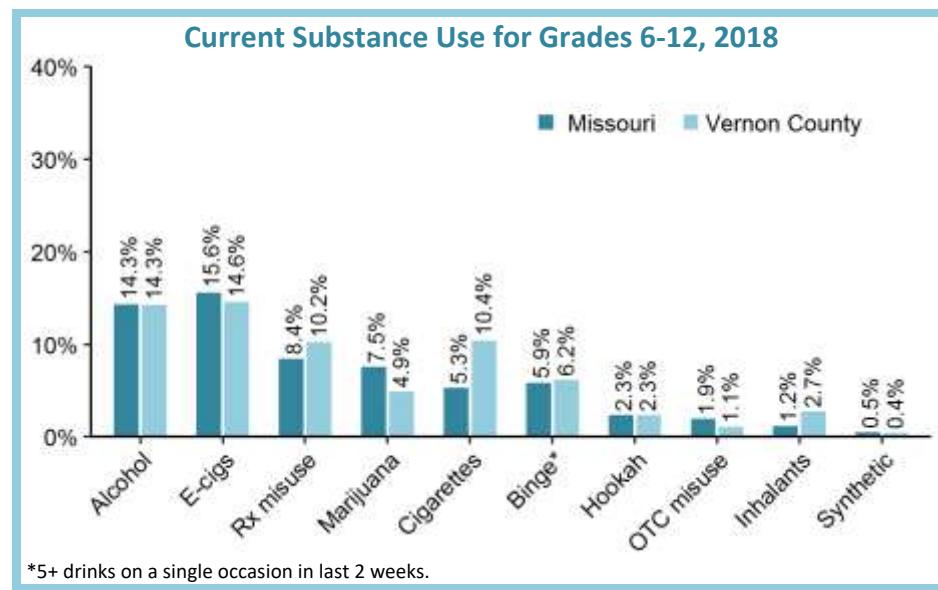
2018



Vernon County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 20,554 in 2016. Vernon County ranks 53 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$39,036.

Substance Use in Vernon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



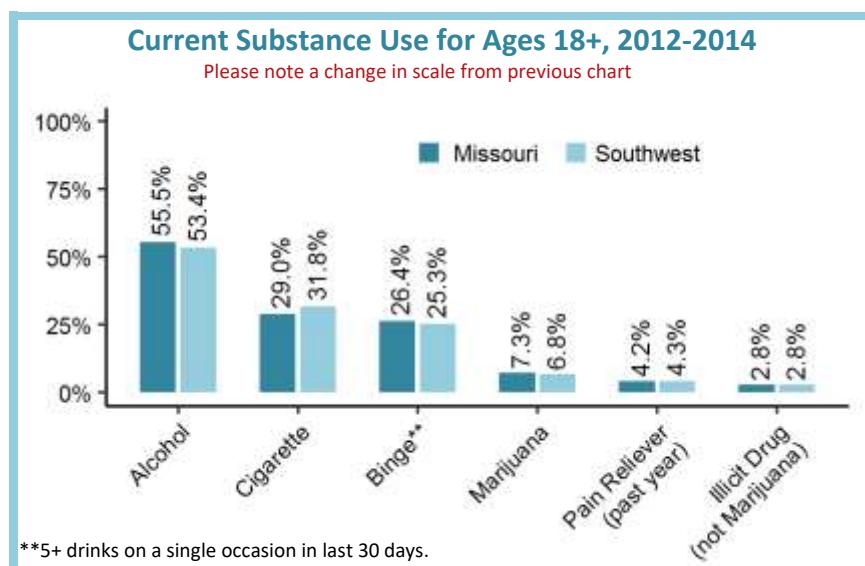
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Vernon County, 14.3% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 36.3% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 28.0% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 48.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 45.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.6. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Vernon County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.9. An estimated 46.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 43.2% to get e-cigarettes. 28.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 17.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.5% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Vernon County, 4.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 32.0% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 83.4% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 29.2% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Vernon County youth, approximately 32.3% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Vernon County, 27.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 10.8% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.3% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 62.5% of those misusing prescription drugs in Vernon County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Vernon County residents had a total of 18 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 39 alcohol-related and 49 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 216 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 54 were primarily due to alcohol, 55 were primarily due to marijuana, and 17 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Vernon County had 75 DWI arrests, 48 liquor law violations and 91 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Vernon County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 27 in 2015 to 13 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	1	6	6	1	7	1	4



Mental Health Data for Vernon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 244 Vernon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Vernon County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	246	244
Adjustment Disorder	16	18
Anxiety Disorder	190	235
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	51	53
Mood Disorder	280	324
Psychotic Disorder	69	80

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 72.4% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 57.3% reported feeling sad, 51.6% had changes in sleep, and 55.4% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 3 Vernon County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 15.0% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.9% made a plan, and 2.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

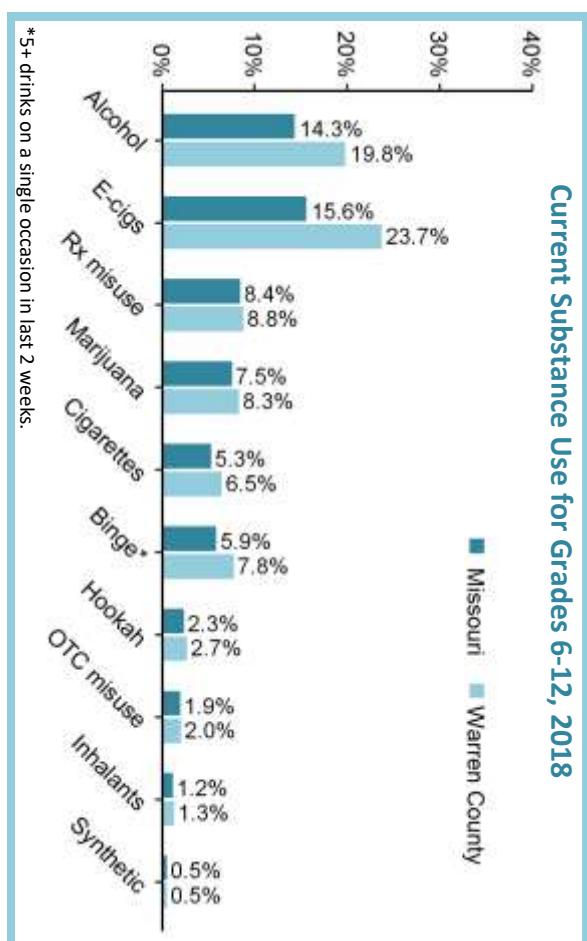
Warren County 2018



Warren County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 33,815 in 2016. Warren County ranks 34 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.6%. This was the same as the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 11.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$54,756.

Substance Use in Warren County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



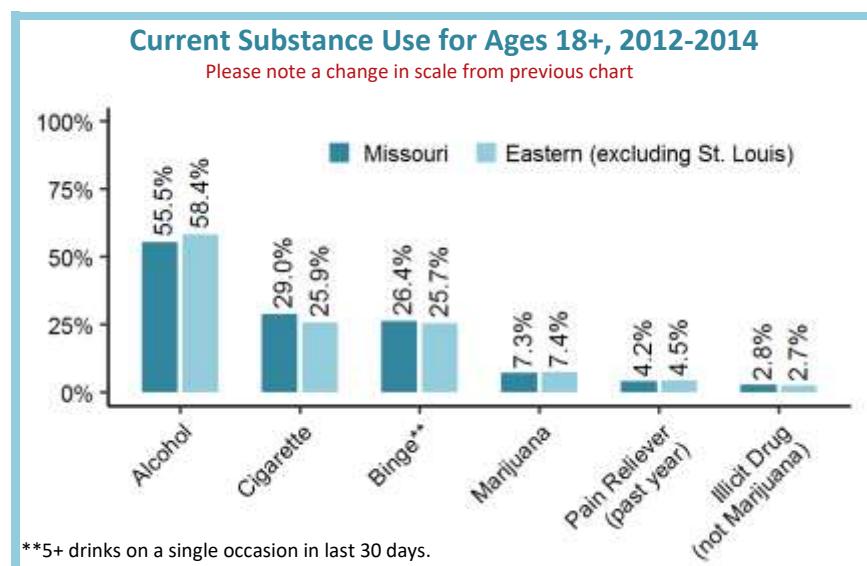
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Warren County, 19.8% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 42.8% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 28.4% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 55.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 52.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.9. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Eastern region, approximately 58.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.7% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Warren County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.2. An estimated 50.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 56.8% to get e-cigarettes. 31.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 20.3% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 50.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Eastern region, 25.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Warren County, 8.3% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 41.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 74.9% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 42.4% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Warren County youth, approximately 40.5% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Warren County, 26.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 16.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 91.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 47.2% of those misusing prescription drugs in Warren County county saying they misuse pain medication. 4.5% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Warren County residents had a total of 27 alcohol-related and 32 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 49 alcohol-related and 73 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 188 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 63 were primarily due to alcohol, 29 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Warren County had 105 DWI arrests, 18 liquor law violations and 292 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Warren County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 30 in 2015 to 27 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
27	3	13	11	3	18	1	7



Mental Health Data for Warren County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 437 Warren County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Warren County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	373	437
Adjustment Disorder	6	13
Anxiety Disorder	475	399
Developmental Disorder	32	9
Impulse Control Disorder	236	198
Mood Disorder	623	500
Psychotic Disorder	66	56

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Eastern Missouri, 17.9% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.4% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 71.7% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 54.1% reported feeling sad, 54.9% had changes in sleep, and 57.7% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 20.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 7 Warren County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.5% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 11.1% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Washington County

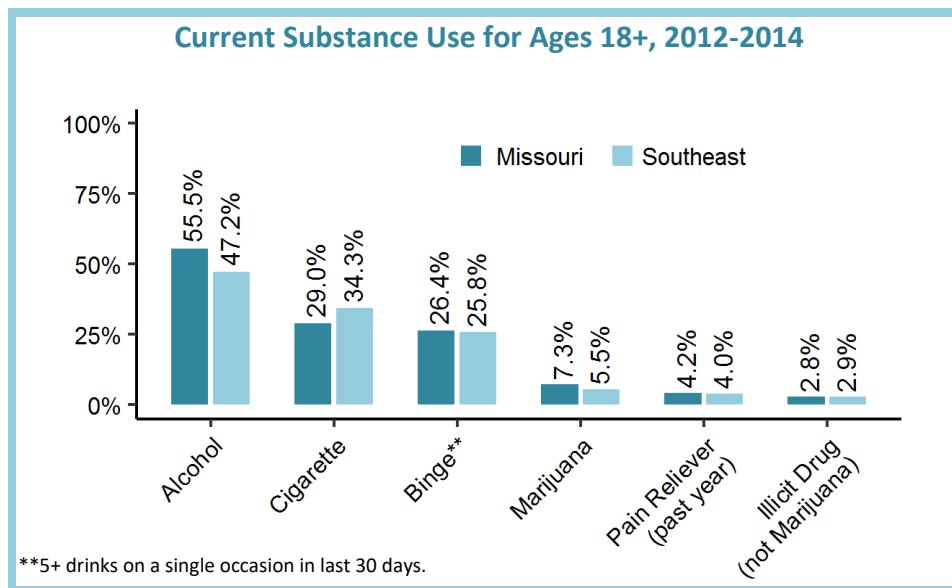
2018



Washington County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 24,832 in 2016. Washington County ranks 46 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 22.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$35,745.

Substance Use in Washington County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Washington County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 40 alcohol-related and 61 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 142 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 23 were primarily due to alcohol, 34 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Washington County had 46 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 44 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Washington County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 22 in 2015 to 27 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
27	1	15	11	1	23	0	3

Mental Health Data for Washington County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 703 Washington County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Washington County			In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.1% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.	
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.	
Total	790	703	In 2016, 7 Washington County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.	
Adjustment Disorder	5	7		
Anxiety Disorder	43	68		
Developmental Disorder	6	*		
Impulse Control Disorder	30	27		
Mood Disorder	108	140		
Psychotic Disorder	52	56		

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Wayne County

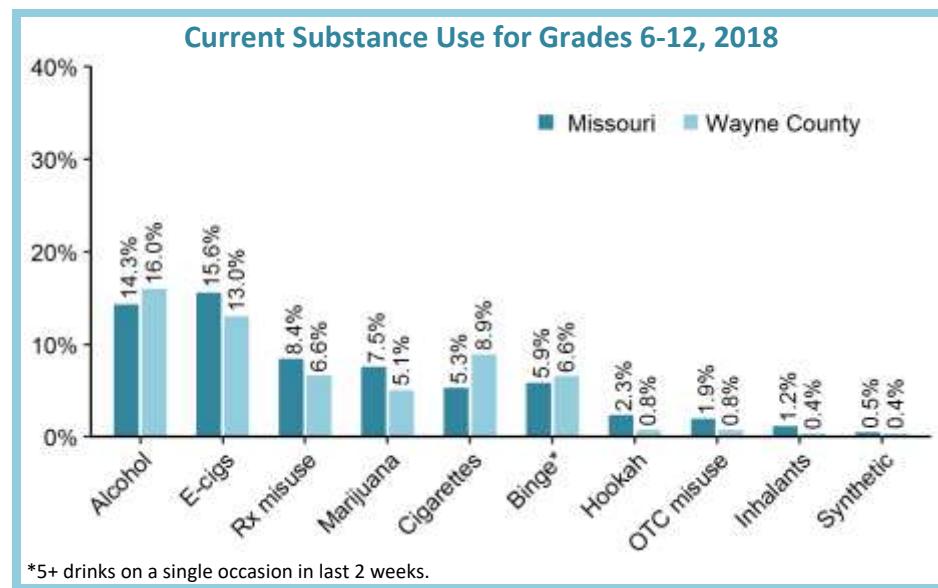
2018



Wayne County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,207 in 2016. Wayne County ranks 77 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 9.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 26.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$30,793.

Substance Use in Wayne County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



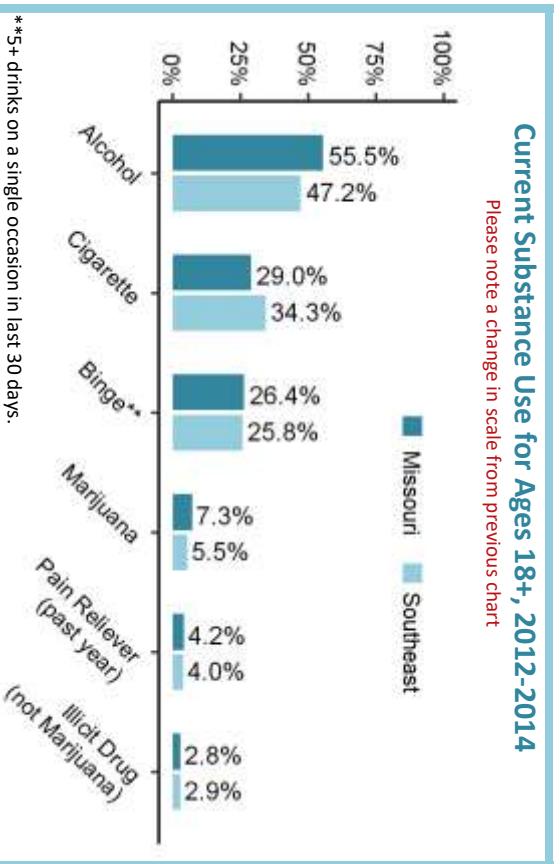
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Wayne County, 16.0% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 35.1% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 32.2% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 52.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 40.9% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.3. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Wayne County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.8. An estimated 56.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 50.2% to get e-cigarettes. 36.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 15.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 40.7% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Wayne County, 5.1% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 40.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 80.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 33.7% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.5. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Wayne County youth, approximately 35.4% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Wayne County, 31.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 11.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 44.4% of those misusing prescription drugs in Wayne County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Wayne County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 11 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 104 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 23 were primarily due to alcohol, 21 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Wayne County had 37 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 146 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Wayne County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 21 in 2015 to 20 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
20	0	12	8	0	18	1	9



Mental Health Data for Wayne County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 257 Wayne County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Wayne County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	225	257
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	39	37
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	9	12
Mood Disorder	140	125
Psychotic Disorder	32	26

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 74.9% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 59.5% reported feeling sad, 56.7% had changes in sleep, and 62.3% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 19.5% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 5 Wayne County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 10.7% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.6% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.



Behavioral Health Profile

Webster County

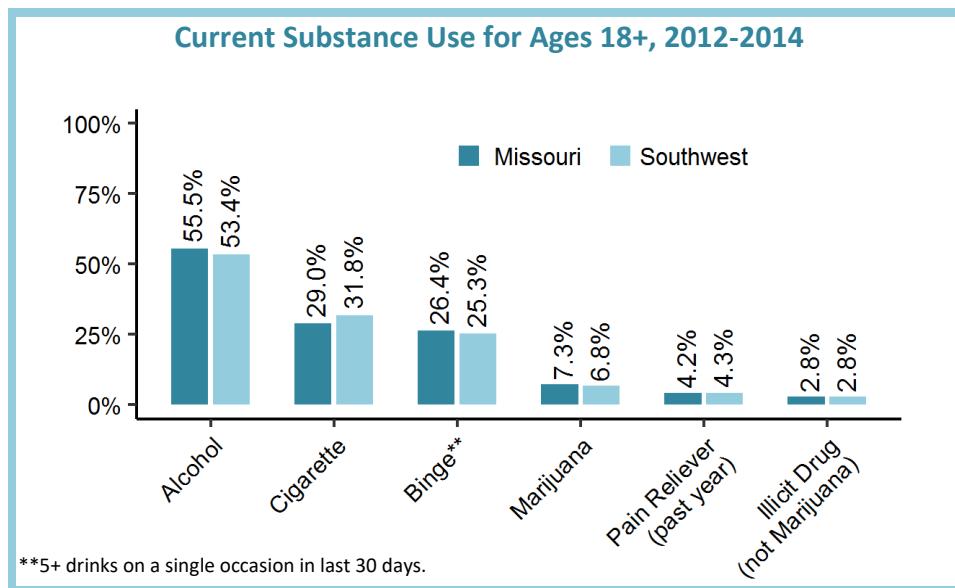
2018



Webster County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 38,065 in 2016. Webster County ranks 31 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.5%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 16.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$46,989.

Substance Use in Webster County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed. Adult data are available from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) at the regional level.



Alcohol is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 53.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 31.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.3% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.

Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Webster County residents had a total of 22 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 68 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 149 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 43 were primarily due to alcohol, 18 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Webster County had 112 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 281 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Webster County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 26 in 2015 to 24 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
24	2	11	11	2	17	0	4

Mental Health Data for Webster County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 190 Webster County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Webster County			In Southwest Missouri, 21.0% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.5% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.
	FY2016	FY2017	Approximately 7.8% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.
Total	199	190	
Adjustment Disorder	7	15	
Anxiety Disorder	166	169	
Developmental Disorder	*	6	
Impulse Control Disorder	39	57	
Mood Disorder	174	186	In 2016, 8 Webster County residents died by suicide. Typically, males and whites are most likely to die by suicide.
Psychotic Disorder	40	47	

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew/>



Behavioral Health Profile

Worth County

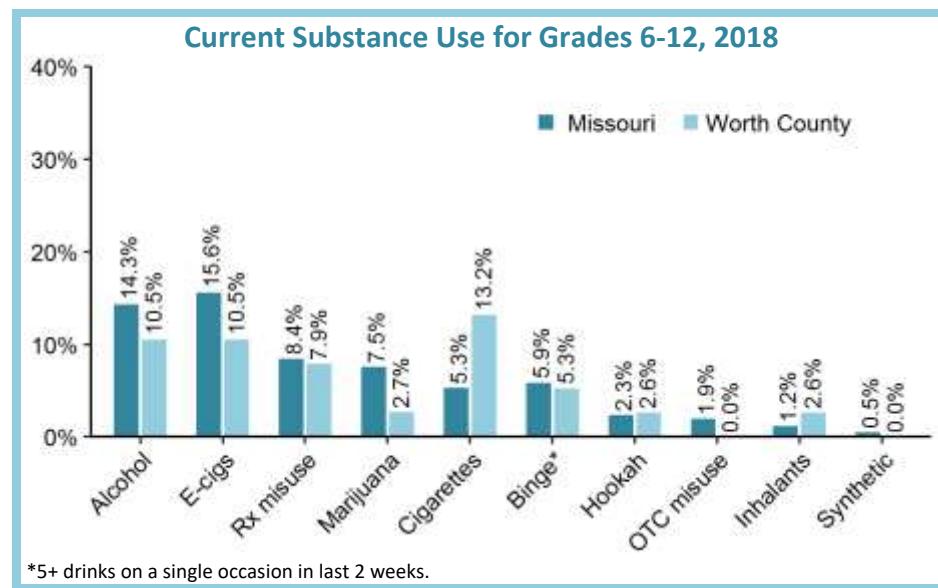
2018



Worth County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 2,028 in 2016. Worth County ranks 115 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 14.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$41,338.

Substance Use in Worth County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



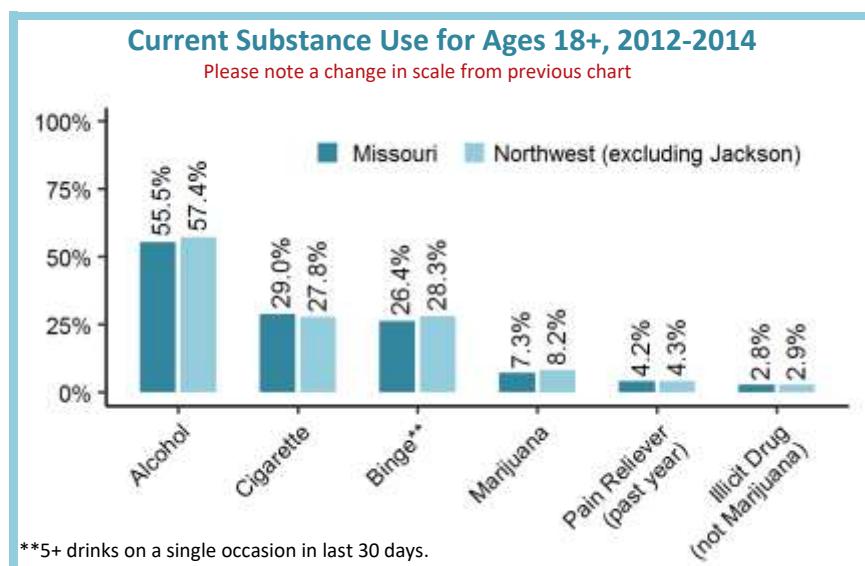
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Worth County, 10.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 48.6% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 35.1% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 59.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 56.4% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 12.7. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Western region, approximately 57.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.3% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Worth County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is lower than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 12.8. An estimated 51.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 44.7% to get e-cigarettes. 38.5% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 21.6% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 47.4% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Western region, 27.9% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Worth County, 2.7% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 31.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 84.2% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 30.8% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 14.8. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Worth County youth, approximately 26.3% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Worth County, 21.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 13.5% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 94.7% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 50.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Worth County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.3% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Worth County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 10 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of less than 5 were primarily due to alcohol, less than 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Worth County had 11 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 10 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Worth County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 3 in 2015 to 1 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0



Mental Health Data for Worth County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 300 Worth County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Worth County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	248	300
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	7	9
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	*
Mood Disorder	13	13
Psychotic Disorder	0	0

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Western Missouri, 18.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 4.5% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.8% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 76.3% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 59.0% reported feeling sad, 40.5% had changes in sleep, and 60.5% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 13.2% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 0 Worth County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 13.2% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.

Behavioral Health Profile

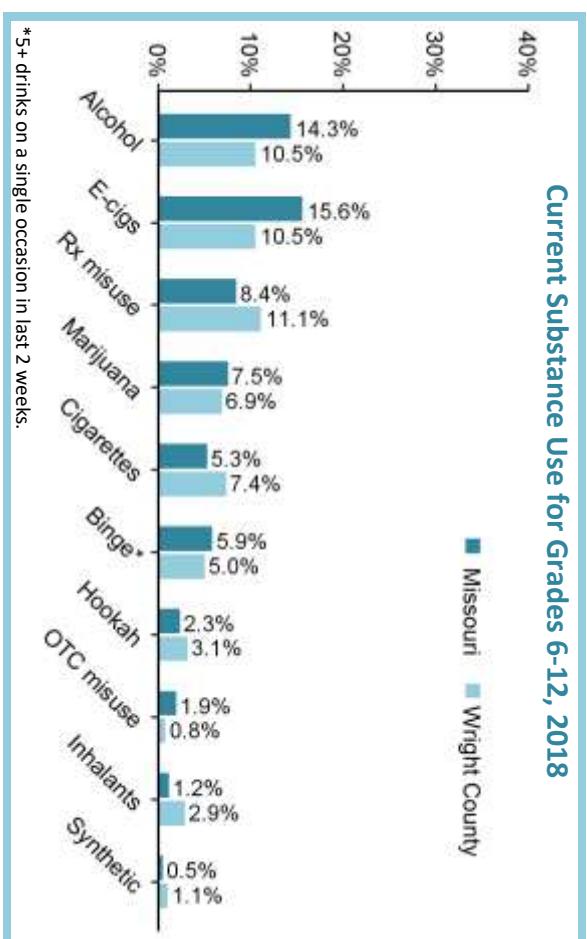
Wright County 2018



Wright County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 18,275 in 2016. Wright County ranks 59 in population size among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis. The 2016 unemployment rate in the county was 9.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.6%. In 2016, the poverty rate was 24.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.0%. The median income of the county was \$32,722.

Substance Use in Wright County

The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts. Adult data are available at the regional level from the NSDUH. See page 2 for graph.



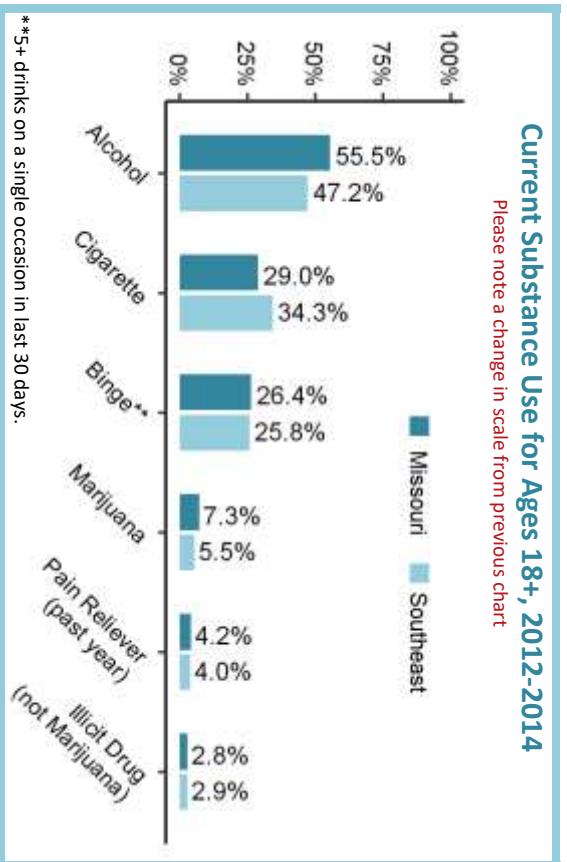
Alcohol is one of the most common substances used by Missouri youth. In Wright County, 10.5% youth have used alcohol in the past 30 days. An estimated 32.5% believe that using alcohol presents only 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm. Similarly, approximately 30.3% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm in binge drinking once or twice a week. About 41.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get alcohol. 51.7% of youth have at least one friend that uses alcohol.

The average age of first alcohol use is 11.8. Among Missouri adults, alcohol is the most commonly used substance. In the Southeast region, approximately 47.2% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.8% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

Cigarette use, in both standard and electronic forms, is of concern across the state. In Wright County youth, the rate of e-cigarette use is higher than the rate of standard cigarette use. The average age that county youth first use standard cigarettes is 11.6. An estimated 40.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get standard cigarettes and 37.1% to get e-cigarettes. 34.8% of youth have at least one friend that uses standard cigarettes. An estimated 21.1% of youth believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking standard cigarettes, while 38.9% believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' to smoking e-cigarettes. Most youth obtain cigarettes and e-cigarettes from their friends. In the Southeast region, 34.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 29% statewide.

Marijuana use in Missouri youth continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation. Around 7.5% of youth and 7.3% of adults report current marijuana use. In Wright County, 6.9% of youth use marijuana. In 2018, 29.6% of youth said that marijuana is easy to get. Around 84.7% believe that smoking marijuana is wrong, and 33.0% report having at least one friend that uses marijuana. The average age of first use is 13.3. The majority of youth obtain marijuana from their friends, a dealer, or a family member. Across the state, around 46.6% of adults believe there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week. In Wright County youth, approximately 31.6% believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk' of harm from smoking marijuana once or twice a week.

Prescription drug misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. In Wright County, 20.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them. Most youth report that there is a risk of harm when misusing prescription drugs, but 12.9% of youth believe that there is 'slight' or 'no risk at all'. About 95.5% of youth believe it would be wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Most youth get prescription drugs from a friend or family member. Pain medication is the most commonly misused prescription medication, with 56.0% of those misusing prescription drugs in Wright County saying they misuse pain medication. 4.0% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2015, Wright County residents had a total of 18 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 32 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2017, 75 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 27 were primarily due to alcohol, 10 were primarily due to marijuana, and less than 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement: In 2017, Wright County had 79 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 175 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Wright County in 2017.

Traffic Crashes: Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2015 to 15 in 2016). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2016 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2016 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	0	7	8	0	12	0	2



Mental Health Data for Wright County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2017, 16 Wright County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

Numbers Served in Wright County		
	FY2016	FY2017
Total	16	16
Adjustment Disorder	17	14
Anxiety Disorder	143	131
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	44	31
Mood Disorder	164	157
Psychotic Disorder	25	20

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

In Southeast Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.5% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 69.3% of students in the county reported feeling grouchy or in a bad mood, 50.0% reported feeling sad, 44.8% had changes in sleep, and 51.0% had difficulty concentrating in school at least sometimes. About 15.7% of youth reported self-harm. The most common method of self-harm was cutting, hitting, or scrating oneself. Females were more likely to report self-harm than males.

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2016, 4 Wright County residents died by suicide. Typically, white males are most at risk of suicide. Approximately 9.8% of youth had considered suicide in the last year, 9.4% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury.